the attendence was small, especially on the first day, Saturday. A very good and prosperous condition was reported, especially in the Wards where artificial irrigation is resorted to for farming purposes. On the 4th Sept 1902 our Stake Academy was opened for another term under the very favorable condition Bro Joseph Peterson was principal again. The State Board of Education announced by the assistance of the Trustees in Trust they would be able to admit Academy students free of any charges of tuition fees. During the summer 1902 the people of Snowflake suffered from a throat disease said to be diphtheria Brother George Gardner lost a child with it. The disease was checked and disappeared, but in the later part of September and on the first part of October it broke out anew much more severe than before. Many cases in Snowflake Ward suffered and several deaths occurred among the children. All schools were suspended on account of the prevalence of the dread disease. There were a few cases in some wards other than Snowflake. Oct 13-19 District Court held at Holbrook, many jurors there, also Judge Sloan presiding. Nov. 10, 1902 our quarterly Conference was appointed for Nov 9 & 10 but when Apostle Hyrum M. Smith and J. G. Kimball of the First Presidency of Sunday Schools arrived in Snowflake on the 7th of Nov 1902 and found so much diphtheria among the people they advised that the Conference be postponed and also the YMMIA Convention appointed for the 11th fearing that the gathering of the people would spread the disease. The High Council held a session in Taylor on the 7th where Jesse N. Smith reported that the quarantine that had been held over the town of Snowflake for some time was now removed and only 2 or 3 houses still remained under quarantine. Dr. Reed of Holbrook has been treating the disease for some time in Snowflake with very marked success. At the Taylor Ward Sacrament Meeting, Sunday afternoon, Nov 9th and at the YMMIA meeting the same evening in Taylor Ward, the two visiting brethren spoke to the people. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout our Stake through the winter of 1902 and 03 concerning diphtheria and small pox. But when the time arrived for our Quarterly Conference Pres. Jesse N. Smith thought there was no danger of the disease spreading from the very little sign of it. So he advised the calling of the conference which was held in Snowflake. Feb 14, 15, 1903 a very heavy drouth prevailed throughout this land the great part of 1902. Approximately speaking there were no crops raised in our mountain districts where it is not possible to irrigate, but the settlements along the streams raised very good crops. The stock interests on the ranges suffered very severely but during the winter of 1902 and 03 very much more moisture fell than had done for several years before, so the people feel very much encouraged now. The very remote ward in the Stake of Zion's is now breaking up and moving away the Government having purchased

their entire place to establish an Indian School there. The Bishop with others has looked in the vicinity of Woodruff for a location. Elder Webster of Cedar City, Utah is doing excellent work with the Mutuals in the Stake this winter. He having been called here for this purpose. He seems to making a house to house canvass. April 1903 Bishop David Brinkerhoff of Ida bought a place at Woodruff and settled them. Quarterly Conference was held May 16, 17, 1903 in Snowflake. The reports were favorable. Apostle M. F. Cowley and Elder L. A. Kelch attended, spoke very earnestly. Weather is cold and crops backward, most of the fruit is killed by hard frost but abundance of moisture in the Mountains promises good crops of grain, etc. Considerable La Grippe and distemper troubling some of the people. During the spring of 1903 our pioneer mercantile establishment, the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institution, head office at Holbrook, consolidated with the St Johns Co-op Store taking in the latter and increasing the capital stock from $30000 to $100,000. Early in 1903 W. J. Flake of Snowflake Ward began to negotiate with Mrs. Henry Heming for his farm and ranch at Show Low this County and State. The trade was consummated and Mr. Heming moved away. Several of the brethren from various settlements in this Stake assisted Bro. Flake with means and they are settling there. This is regarded as a very good measure to be accomplished for the extension and strengthening of this Stake, providing facilities for one or more snug little settlements besides numerous ranches and reservoir sites. This section was originally known as Showlow Ward after the former Bishop Hans Hansen had moved away and died. Showlow was attached to Pinedale Ward but it was restored to a position of a Ward at the Quarterly Conference held at Snowflake Aug 15, 16, 1903 an organization for Showlow Ward was effected. James C. Owens formerly of Woodruff bishopric was ordained Bishop of the Showlow Ward by Rudger Clawson, Aug 16, 1903. This conference was blessed with the presence of Apostle Rudger Clawson, Bro. Joseph W. McMurrin and Sister Agnes Campbell from Salt Lake City. They gave their spiritual and wise counsel to the Saints. A few days after the close of the above named conference Bros. Jesse N. Smith received a letter from Apostle Rudger Clawson and Bro. John W. McMurrin in which they severely criticised the practice sometimes adopted of Snowflake Stake of dancing parties being continued until an hour later than 12 o'clock at night. They also requested the Bishopric, local priesthood and presidents of the YL and YMMIA's be called together and fix a definite rule to govern in the future the dancing parties in the Snowflake Stake. Accordingly Bro. Jesse N. Smith called for an unconmonly full attendence in the regular monthly priesthood meeting held at Snowflake Saturday Sept 5, 1903. At that meeting every Bishop in the Stake

was in attendence, also the presidencies of the Stake and the representatives from every Ward Organization of the Y.M M I A except Showlow Ward where there is no organization. Moved by J. H Richards, seconded by J.H. Kartchner that all dancing and other amusement parties in the Stake conducted under the auspices of the priesthood and auxiliary organizations shall close promptly at 12 o'clock midnight or before. Carried by unanimous vote. Pres. Jesse N. Smith then instructed the brethren that the Bishop of the Ward be consulted, and his sanction obtained to hold any kind of amusement parties whether conducted in a public hall or in a private dwelling. The first fall frost of this season came about the middle of Sept 1903 while it did not kill all the growing crops, yet it did considerable damage. However good crops in this stake. In Oct 1903 already there has appeared some diphtheria at Snowflake and Taylor. Occasionly diphtheria continued to show itself in our stake during the latter part of 1903 and early in 1904 resulting in the death of several children in Snowflake and Taylor. The crops in the Snowflake Stake in 1903 were fairly good. A few people became discontented and moved away. Several to San Juan in Utah and New Mexico. The tithing for 1903 was better than for a long time although there was 47 names in the non-tithe payers list, and a few who did not pay a full tithe. Statistical Report for the Stake - Dec. 31, 1903. Showed. Total Population 1509 souls, Total tithing paid 1903 - $10649.19 Average tithing per capita $6.95 Total fast offering was $215.25 - Average per capita 14¢. Early in 1904 or late in 1903 Flake Brothers of Snowflake and A. F. Palmer of Taylor constructed a telephone line between these two towns probably 4 miles. This was the first in this Stake. Snowflake Ward is the only Ward in this Stake that enjoys the convenience of a telegraph communication with the outside world, and this only because of an office on the military line, connecting Holbrook and Ft. Apache was opened in Snowflake several years ago. For a time the military authorities assisted with part of the expense of the Snowflake office but later they refused to do so and the expense all then fell upon the Snowflake people. The Trustee in Trust supplying about $60 a year.

The new year of 1904 opened with very fair prospects for the Snowflake Stake. One serious condition, however, is the very severe drouth thus far during the fall and winter. The general government is surveying numerous reservoir sites throughout the West with the view to store flood waters and hold them until needed. About 10 January 1904 James D. Camp, assistant engineer of Boise, Idaho

in the Reclamation Service, U.S. Geological Survey came into our State and often looking about for a time proceeded to survey ~~a~~ dam site and reservoir site, Feb. 15 to 20 in the Box Canyon above 1/4 mile above the Woodruff Dam. The Dam if ever built will be 90 feet high and hold the waters back up the Colorado about 6 miles. It is considered very doubtful if the dam will be built for a long time. David Brinkerhoff and others of Woodruff during the winter of 1903 and 4 put forth very great efforts and showed very commendable zeal in constructing a canal and reservoir in the upper valley with a view to irrigating land in the lower valley near Woodruff. They stored a very fine body of water and constructed a very costly canal. During the first few weeks of 1904 Congress was considering the advisability of admitting Arizona as a State, according to her urgent request. There seemed to be considerable opposition on silly objection raised was that as Arizona contained a few thousand Mormons it would be dangerous to give this peculiar people any more political power than they have had in the nation. But the Arizona gentiles all seemed to speak well of their Mormon fellow citizens, Especially is this the case in the speeches in Congress of the Arizona representative Wilson. He spoke in the very highest terms of the Mormon citizen of Arizona. After much discussion it was proposed to admit Arizona and New Mexico into the union as one state but Arizona raised very serious objections. Its citizens held mass meetings all over the Territory and protested against joint Statehood. They said "Let us in free, equal and alone or let us remain out." Our annual quarterly Conference was held at Snowflake Feb 13, 14 1904 with the usual good results and good feelings. While at the Conference we received the first news of the Russian-Japanese War stating that the Japanese destroyed three Russian ships of war about the 9th of Feb 1904. This was thought to be the beginning of a great war. At the Conference also Pres. Jesse N. Smith explained that the presiding Bishopric wished some man, not a Bishopric, should be preparing during 1904 to take charge of the tithing accounts in 1905, thus relieving Bish. L. H. Savage of that office, Stake Tithing Clerk. Brother Savage has served several years but the Presiding Bishop does not wish to have a local bishop serve as the Stake Clerk. Samuel F. Smith of Woodruff Ward was chosen for this position and requested to be preparing himself. Drouth continues through February, very little moisture thus far. This is pronounced the driest winter remembered in this land. During March 1904 sheepmen lost very heavily of their flocks. 1904 ~~the Juarez Stake~~ our stake Academy at Snowflake is being taught this year by Prof. Crosby of St Johns Stake and Prof. Hoyt from Utah. Contagious diseases interfere considerably with the attendance still a very fair record is made.

The people read with great interest the account of Pres. Joseph F. Smith and some of the 12 Apostles being questioned very closely before the Senate Committee in Washington during the first part of March 1904 regarding the social and religious practices of the Saints in Utah and elsewhere. The presence is to try to oust to expell Senator Reed Smoot of Utah from the Senate. But the real object seems to be to wage war against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Saints. Heavy frosts set very severely upon fruits in our Stake during the latter part of March 1904, and very heavy winds and sandstorms prevail. This continued far into April frost continued until about May 5th. About the last of March Jesse N. Smith his wife Emma S, brother William J. Flake, and A. L. Rogers left our Stake by rail to attend the general Conference in Salt Lake City.

— — — — — Men to guard the railroad property at Winslow for the company feared that their employees would strike in sympathy with Eastern Unions and destroy property along the railroad in this country. Up to the 18th no strike had occurred so a few of our people are getting good wages with very easy tasks. The long drouth is partially broken May 4th to 30th by a light fall of snow and rain but severe dry weather followed making the situation critical and disastrous to those who keep sheep and cattle upon the range. Their losses are very heavy. Those who dry farm in the timber are losing their chance of a crop. Our regular Quarterly Conference for the Stake was held at Snowflake May 21, 22, 1904. High Council met the 20th in the new Academy building. The conference past off pleasantly very dry fine weather but there was a great cry for more rain. Crop prospects were fair in the irrigated valleys but the dry farms and stock on the ranges are suffering. During the Conference Pres. Jesse N. Smith announced that the First Presidency wish to encourage both by influence and substantial means Lone Pine Reservoir with the object in view of reclaiming several thousand acres more land. This is greatly needed by the many young people who are growing up in our Stake. Diphtheria appeared again in Woodruff, little Delma White died from it June 14, 1904 and little Lois Ann July 6, 1904. During the latter part of July and first part of August 1904 some copious rains fell in this county thus breaking a long and severe drouth which has proved so disastrous to the stock and dry farming interests of the Stake and this part of Arizona. During Aug very heavy rains fell and the washes were so greatly swollen that very heavy floods resulted. Pres. D. K. Udall of St Johns Stake with others had labored several years in constructing a reservoir about 40 miles above Woodruff on the Little Colorado River. There was a large body of water stored there covering 2500 acres of ground and in some places 20 feet deep. On the 26 of August this heavy fence was swept away turning this heavy body of water wildly down the Little Colorado River towards Woodruff and the other settlements below. Pres. Udall

fearing that the Woodruff people especially were in great danger he rode all night and very nearly lost his life while crossing the Little Colorado River about 3 miles above Woodruff. However, he warned the people of Woodruff about 8 o'clock on the morning of Aug 27th. The flood gradually grew higher and higher all day at Woodruff on the 27th until the town was seriously threatened. About 10 o'clock at night Aug 27, 1904 the ninth Woodruff Dam was swept away. This is regarded as a great calamity especially to the people of Woodruff and at Pres. Udall's place in the St Johns Stake. Aug 19, 1904 the High Council met and accepted the resignation of the Bishop of the Taylor Ward J. B. Decker. They also named James J. Shumway for the next Bishop of the Taylor Ward, of course submitting this nomination to the President of the Church. During the fall of 1904 there was considerable sickness & sore throats in the Stake especially at Woodruff. In consequence of this the county Board of Health ordered all public gatherings stopped in that ward. Therefore all meetings and schools were discontinued for several weeks in the Woodruff Ward. Politics has claimed a large interest among the people this fall. At the election held Nov 8 1904 several of our Mormon brethren were elected. Elder George H. Crosby Jr. entered the Stake Academy this fall as Principal. He soon disagreed with some of his employees and resigned whereupon the Stake Board of Education prevailed upon Elder Joseph Peterson to return and take charge of the Academy during this seemed to be very satisfactory to the people for Elder Peterson was very popular as a teacher the years that he taught the Academy before. Elder Joseph M. Tanner Superintendent of Church Schools in Salt Lake City came out to attend the Conferences and Sunday School convention in the Southern Stakes. He preached at Woodruff on the evening of Nov 11, 1904 but was taken sick immediately after. He lay sick for some days and was not able to go forward upon his journey. Consequently he missed the Convention at St Johns but went to Snowflake on Nov 17th. The Quarterly Conference of Nov. 1904 there was no peculiarity however, conducted at Conference. Through the earnest appeal of Pres. Jesse N. Smith and other leading brethren. Priesthood meeting voted to assist the Woodruff Ward to rebuild their dam which the floods had destroyed last August. An allotment of the Wards was made to contribute to the Woodruff Dam fund as follows: Snowflake was asked for $650, St Joseph $400, Taylor $400, Showlow $50 a total of $1500. Pinedale Ward was excused and a part of the people of the Showlow Ward because they had lost their crops of 1904 through the severe drouth. Pres. Smith explained that the Church had contributed $500 in cash for the Woodruff Dam fund. He also stated the contributions named above were wished to be used first to assist the sick and widows and the more unfortunate of the Woodruff people in paying their Dam assessments. J. B Decker of the Taylor having resigned and James J Shumway having been sustained by the people. He, Father Shumway, was ordained High Priest and set apart as a Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter Day Saints of the Taylor Ward by Apostle M. F. Cowley at Taylor 31 August 1904. For his first counsellor Alma H. Palmer was set apart by Jesse N. Smith at Taylor Sept 26, 1904. For second counsellor Levi M. Okemway was set apart by Jesse N. Smith at Taylor Oct 3, 1904. The tithes for the Stake in 1904 fell short of what they were 1903? 1905 although Taylor Ward paid more than they have paid before any one year for a long time. Regular Quarterly Conference in Snowflake Feb 18, 19, 1905 the attendance was rather small owing to the heavy rains that fell about that time. Many showers fell with large quantities of snow in the mountains. All of which promises fair to insure a good crop, where dry farming is practices in the timber. At 10 AM Feb 17, 1905 the High Council met for the first time in the Presidents Office, a room in the Stake Academy. This room was dedicated by Jesse N. Smith. March 1905 Stake Clerk and Historian Samuel F Smith, newly appointed begins his duties. Heavy rains continued through most of March. Rainfall gauge at Holbrook records 3 inches in March, compared with 3 inches in Feb. and 1.79 in January. Early in April rain and snow continued incessantly for 3 days followed by heavy floods doing damage along Silver Creek. On April 15, John W. Freman of Snowflake died at his residence. April 23 late at night while trying to cross Showlow Creek at Lone Pine the mail out fit all were carried down the stream. Both horses were drowned and the driver Alvin Rogers narrowly escaped and brought mail to Snowflake, 14 miles. April 23-26 heavy rains swelled the streams which do great damage to dams and railroad. 26th 11 AM Wall Reservoir broke again swelling the already heavy streams to torrents, Floods at Snowflake, said to be the heaviest for years if ever known so high. May 2 a message from St. Johns telegraphed Holbrook from Snowflake that large Reservoir broke about midday making a terrible flood, 29 hours later May 3rd 5 PM the Woodruff Dam was again torn out leaving on the stone abutment which was new work and the old work which remained before. May 10 heavy frost damage to fruit crops. After Conference Apostle Cowley and companion Ezra T. Wooley visited St Joseph May 15th and Woodruff May 16th and thence to St Johns. Apostle Cowley promised to lend his influence to get an appropriation to rebuild the Woodruff Dam. June 30 the U.S. Deputy Marshall subpoened 5 witnesses to Prescott to appear before a federal grand jury on polygamy cases proceeded to St Johns and Springerville, Apache Co. He subpoened a number of witnesses and returned by the way of Snowflake served notices on seven brethren and sisters. Hence four witnesses at Holbrook and four at St Joseph all to appear before the Fed. Grand Jury July 10, 1905. July 6th records 101° at Holbrook. July 9th 27 witnesses passed through Holbrook for Prescott, Ariz. Weather hot and extremely dry. July 9th

James Clark Pierce Jr. returned from a mission to North Carolina. While yet in Prescott as a witness Joseph W. Smith was arrested and placed under bonds to appear at the next court on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. The federal Grand Jury found a number of indictments for Navajo and Apache County residents. All the witnesses returned in a short time and only one was bound to appear in court. During the second week in July local showers broke the summer drouth. At noon on Sat. July 16th John Hatch's little daughter Katy Lavoia, 7 years old, strayed from camp where an excursion party on their way to the White River was spending their noon hour. A large company of men from all that country around kept up a continuous and systematic hunt for 20 days when the body was found at noon Aug 4 three miles southwest from Honey Creek Camp across the river south and seven miles from where she was lost. Aug 1 Charles Frances Hulet was brought to Holbrook by his father from the hospital at Salt Lake City. He was a missionary in Colorado. He started from home for his mission Sept 27, 1902 he was advised to go to the Hospital Denver Colorado on account of some spinal or other disease he was suffering from. He went to the Hospital Nov. 26, 1904, Feb 26, 1905 he went to the LDS Hospital Salt Lake City in hope of improvement but experienced no permanent change for the better. When his father started with him he could scarcely move. Aug 7 Brother Hulet conveyed his son to his home in Snowflake in a carriage where he arrived for a short time but lasted until only Sept 3 when he died. He was a promising young man of good ambition and wonderful endurance and humility, brother John R. Hulet's only child by his first wife. Pres. Jesse N. Smith was notified on Aug 6 to give bonds to appear at the U. S. Court on charges of unlawful cohabitation. He went to St Johns to go before the Commissioner and gave the required bond of $500. Aug 12, 13 regular quarterly Conference was held at Snowflake Pres. Emma S. Smith of the Stake Relief Society was released and Sister Mary Jane West sustained with Emma L. Smith and Belle H. Hale as counsellors. Aug 3 J. J. Watson, ex-county official, druggist, notary public and U. S. Commissioner died in Holbrook from the effects of a dose of luridinum. Aug 15th Brothers Joseph Fish, H. M. Tanner and L. M Savage went to St Johns to give bonds to appear in court on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. The Marshall was very courteous and did what he could for the brethren. One of the brethren at St Johns remarked to him that he seemed to be going about in search of our best men. Sept 10 James W. Pearce returned from the Colorado Mission. Sept 18 John Walter Smith re-

returned from mission in Oregon. Aug 26,27 Brothers D.M. Todd and sister Ruth M. Fox held YM and YL MIA Conventions at Snowflake. Judge Robert E. Sloan opened District Court in Holbrook Monday Oct 9, a heavy portion of the business of the court was to issue divorces - being nine in all. Oct 16, 1905 a brother J. Fusei Smith arrived in Holbrook on the same train in with Pres Smith coming with the purpose of surveying the dam and reservoir sites, claimed by our people and make reports and recommendations at headquarters according to his findings. He visited the Woodruff Dam Site and suggested a much stronger and heavier dam and the main body of solid masonry. Later he proposed a pumping plant for the time being for the purpose of irrigation. The engineer also visited reservoir sites at Daggs on Silver Creek and Horse Pine on Showlow Creek and seemed favorably impressed with both. Proceeding to the St Johns Stake he visited the reservoir sites in Apache County and returned to Holbrook and left for his home in Salt Lake City, Oct 30. Nov 7 the U.S. Court at Prescott brought up the case of unlawful cohabitation of the brethren in these two counties. The brethren all pleaded through their attorneys and stayed at home and pitably all but one or two pleaded guilty. The day of sentence and trial of those who pleaded not guilty was set for Dec 7. During Oct and Nov. two prominent businessmen, neighbors of Showlow sold out their stock interests Mr. William N Ames sold to a Mr Jake Newman of Flagstaff for about $31,000. James E. Porter sold ranch and all to Mr. Witmer of Kansas. Heavy storms occurred Nov 5 and 8. Nov 21 a heavy storm began which ended in a wet snow soaking the country generally. President Lyman and Apostle Clawson on their way from St. Johns passed through the Petrified Forest and held a meeting at Woodruff the evening of Nov 21. They promised help for the Woodruff people and guaranteed $500 for current expenses and told them to begin work on the Dam immediately. Nov 26 a branch was organized in Holbrook by Pres. Joseph H. Richards. Joseph Fish was chosen presiding elder a Young Mens and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association was also organized the same evening. Offices appointed were Samuel F. Smith Pres; James Willey Richards 1st and Pearl Udall 2nd Counsellors and Erma Udall Secretary and Treasurer. Nov 26 a steady rain began and lasted for about 16 hours causing terrible floods in all this country. Indeed the heaviest floods ~~ever~~ known causing great damage to dams, bridges, fences and cultivated land. The dams at Snowflake and Taylor were taken out and also the Taylor Bridge. Dec 6 President Jesse N. Smith received an order or check from the Church for $1500

cash to apply on the Woodruff Dam. Dec 8 we learned by telegraph that all our polygamous except A.V. Gibbons and Bish. M. Savage of Woodruff were fined $100. Gibbons was acquitted and Bishop L.M. Savage was fined $100 with the demand by court that his families be separated. Heavy storms continued through December and the weather turned despratably cold. Dec 2-3-26 the thermometer read a low as -11 to -15 below zero in different parts of the country. A protracted cold spell followed. James H. Frost left home for a mission in the Southwestern States Jan 1, 1906.

In January diphtheria broke out in Shumway. Three children died before it was checked. In the later part of January Niels S. Hansen made a deal with William S. Rowe for his homestead and ranch for colonizing. About Feb 20 telephone completed St. Joseph to Holbrook. Construction work was begun on the Woodruff Dam in the middle of January. Yearly reports for the year 1905 showed an increase in population of 42 souls total 1612. Tithing decreased $262.88 total for the year $9,541.55 average tithe per capita of the population $5.91 Non-tithe payers increased 12 total 64. During the later part of March 1906 were heavy storms generally causing great floods. Dams at Taylor and Snowflake were again taken out. No matter damage was done to the work at Woodruff. March 26 Widow Martha Stratton, a pioneer of over 80 years died at Snowflake. A number of the brethren undertake an experiment on dry farming west and south of the settlements in the valley south of Dry Lake 2 to 5 miles. Early in April were more heavy snows in the mountains south. April 18 a heavy earthquake occurred on the Pacific Coast and in and about San Francisco destroying 100's of people by the falling of building and uncontrolled fire followed the quake, destroying over half the city. This is the heaviest earthquake known to the history of North America. Cities north and south suffered likewise. April 29 in reply to a letter signed by Jesse N. Smith and counsellors and some of the brethren of Woodruff the Presidency of the Church sent another $500 to relieve the Woodruff people, received May 6, 1906. Spring opened exceedingly fair and prospects are fair for the new dry farming operation west. June 2, Martha Willis Stratton a young widow and mother died at Winslow, Ariz of dropsy and was conveyed home to Snowflake for burial. June 4 the weather up to date has been cool and windy making vegetation backward. June 5, 1906 Pres. Jesse N. Smith died at his home in Snowflake at 3:42 PM after a serious illness of 3 weeks, Primary cause was heart trouble followed by dropsy. The following obituaries are from the Deseret News and the St. John Herald Local.

Salt Lake City, June 6 :— Again a stalwart pioneer of Utah has been

There determined to remain and hold the place until the could gather strength and numbers enough to make another attempt to put in the dam and control the water. Woodruff is quite a pleasant location with good fertile soil and good range for stock, wood is a little scarce but can be obtained by going from 6 to 8 miles. It is about 40 miles to the front. There is about 1000 acres in the vicinity that can be cultivated. We will now leave these two men and their families to hold the deserted village while we note the settlement of other places.

(History and Settlement of Snowflake.)

Mention has already been made of James Stinson's settling on Silver Creek in the year 1873 this place was purchased by W. J. Flake. We will go back and note a few incidents that led to the purchase. William J. Flake moved from Utah into Arizona in the fall of 1877. He located on the Little Colorado about 4 miles below St Joseph at old Taylor. Here the little company attempted to put in a dam and make themselves homes, high water soon took away their dam leaving them as it had at Woodruff with little hope of success and their provisions and supplies were well nigh exhausted, so the settlement of Taylor was abandoned. After the loss of the dam brother Flake started out on an exploring trip up the country to try and find himself a new home. He first went to Zuñi in New Mexico, then around to Round Valley, then to the headwaters of Show Low Creek and failing to find a place that suited him that was not claimed or occupied he returned by the way of Stinson's. Stinson making a proposition to sell he closed the trade and bought the place, this was in July about the 4th 1878. This place is on Silver Creek about 18 miles north of the main body of timber about 22 miles from Cooley's and 21 miles south of Woodruff. There is about 2000 acres of land in the valley that can be cultivated which is of an excellent quality. The range for stock is good and firewood nearby in great abundance, the altitude of the place is near 6000 feet. Stinson had made some improvements in the 3 years most of which time he had been on the place. He had made a ditch and had took out the waters of Silver Creek, this was quite a heavy job and with the unskilled laborers the Mexicans must have cost him quite heavily. He had built 2 or 3 cabins of adobes and had the walls of a dwelling up, he was cultivating about 300 acres of land but had no fence. He had some farming implements such as a reaper, a mower, a threshing machine, plows, etc. He claimed the entire water right on all the water of Silver Creek together with all the land in the valley that could be covered by all the water in the creek, his claim may have been rather more than the law would acknowledge but the frontier ranchman do not acknowledge much law in relation to squatters claims. He would have doubtlessly have been able to have held it for he would soon divided it among his trusty Mexicans

called from earth. This time Jesse Nathaniel Smith, for a number of years past president of the Snowflake Stake of Zion. The veterans death occurred Tuesday June 5 at 3:42 P.M. and the announcement came by wire to President Joseph F. Smith from Joseph W. Smith, son of the deceased. In the demise of Elder Smith the Church has lost one of its most faithful members and the community in which he lived is deprived of a staunch and true friend. A man who has been a pillar of strength to the settlements in Arizona since the Mormon people first settled there. He was a thoroughly good, honest and kind hearted man whom to know was to love. He was a man of strong character as he was strong physically. He inspired faith and confidence in the heart of those with whom he came in contact. In times when men's souls are tried, when dangers and trouble are eminent, often times the very presence of such a practical man brings a feeling of safety and of comfort. Such a man was Jesse N. Smith. His strong personality, strength to the weak, alliviation to the distressed and his death will be mourned by many who knew his worth. A son of Silas Smith and Mary Aikens, Jesse N. Smith was born Dec 2, 1834 in Stockholm, St Lawrence County, New York. Silas Smith was a brother of Joseph Smith Sr, father of the Prophet Joseph, and patriarch Hyrum Smith. Hence the man who died yesterday was a cousin to Pres. Joseph F. Smith. The parents of the deceased became members of the Church established by their kinsman and the boy Jesse witnessed the stirring scenes through which his people passed from the days of Kirtland to the time he arrived with his widowed mother in Salt Lake Valley, Sept 25, 1847. He was 13 years of age when he reached the Rocky Mountains and from that day to the time of his death, he labored with zeal and energy to the building up of the commonwealth. In 1851 Mr. Smith went to Parawan to reside and the following year he married Emma S. West. He took a prominent part in the civil affairs of Parawan and Iron County filling various times positions of district attorney, justice of the peace, mayor, county clerk and a member of the Territorial Legislature. At times he engaged as a school teacher, in the Church he presided over the High Priests of Parawan and was a councillor to Stake Presidents John C. L. Smith and W. H. Dames successively. He engaged actively in fighting Indians and was prominent in all the movements that engaged the attention of the community in which he lived. Elder Smith performed two missions to Scandinavia and on both occasions he presided over the Church in the three countries, then comprising that mission. The first of these missions left him from home Sept 25, 1860 to Aug 22, 1864 and again in 1866 he went to the same field of labor. After returning from the second trip abroad Mr. Smith engaged in stock raising and kindred pursuits until called to preside over the Eastern

Arizona Stake. In that locality the remaining days of his life were passed and no man did more for the upbuilding of the Snowflake region than did Jesse N. Smith. His labors extended even into Mexico and he was one of the men who made it possible for Mormon ~~colonies~~ to be planted in the sister Republic. He served as a member of the Arizona Legislature, ~~being~~ a member of the 19th Session. From the above resume it will be seen that the days of Jesse N. Smith were passed amid the trials and hardships of pioneer life and that he has gone to a well earned rest.

In the St Johns Local Herald it says: — Last Tuesday Evening at his home in Snowflake Jesse N. Smith for the 20 years the leading Mormon of Northern Arizona and President of the Snowflake Stake died from the affects of asthma. The funeral was to be held today. Mr. Smith was a native of New York State and relative of the first leader of the Mormon Church and was 71 years old at the time of his death. He passed through the trying days of the Mormon people and from the time of Nauvoo was among the very early settlers of Utah, ~~making~~ his home in Paraowan in the early fifties. He was among the next ~~to the~~ of the early missionary workers and spend several years of his life proselyting in Denmark. In 1879 he came to Arizona and was immediately selected as the President of the Eastern Arizona Stake. He remained up to the last free from childish ways. His mind being open and capable of new impressions. His large frame he carried as well as far younger men while for open heart no man at his time of life had a warmer one. He had once served in the Arizona Legislature as a councilman and was President of the A.C.M.I. at the time of his death. After the manner of the early day Mormons he had four wives and leaves a family of nearly 40 children, the complete control over which was a wonder to all who knew him.

On June 16, 1906 the joint statehood bill passed the House of Congress, having already passed the Senate with a ___? amendment permitting a vote of the people of Arizona and New Mexico there choice in the matter. The Bill had very liberal provisions for the joining of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. July 3 early local showers began — showers continued to bless the country and particularly the dry farm and grazing region. Aug 2, 1906 after the water had been out for nearly two years it raised in the Woodruff Dam and went into the ditches for permanent irrigation. Aug 18, 1906 according to regular appointment, Stake Conference convened at Snowflake Aug 18 Pres Smith D. Rogers and Pres. Joseph H. Richards in charge. It was expected that some one of the presiding authority of the Church would be present to reorganize the Stake but we were not so favored. The time of the Conference was

occupied mostly by Reports of the Bishops and Officers of the various organizations. All reports showed encouraging and favorable conditions financially as well as otherwise. No important changes were made except in Eden Quorum where Franklin P. Denham was chosen President. Conference was adjourned with excellent good feeling and fellowship. The season progressed nicely, crops are good and even dry farming has been successful although no heavy rains occurred and no serious floods. Signs of frost appeared early about Sept 18 and earlier. Oct 8 Judge R. E. Sloan opened District Court in Holbrook. 24 grand jury and 50 petite jurors had been summoned. The notable murder case of J. N. Pemberton was postponed for trial for two weeks, when 50 more trial jurors were summoned. But through the influence of Attorney Doe and difficulty in securing a jury a change of venue was granted by the court to Yavapai County for trial. At Nov election the victory was won by what was termed the Upper Country as opposed to Windsor. The Statehood Question was voted down by about 80% of the voters of Arizona thus losing the grandest opportunity of Statehood ever offered. The regular quarterly Conference was held at Snowflake Nov 10, 11. The High Council Meeting Nov 9. Brother Smith D. Rogers took charge there being none of the leading authorities present, no changes were made. Attendance was not as good as common owing partly to so many people going to the Phoenix Fair and the Teachers Institute in Phoenix. Nov 24 a light snow fell which was quite heavy in the mountains and immediately following was a severe cold time. Dec 1 a storm began which continued until the night of the 3rd. Dec 10 Jesse N. Perkins returned home from a 2 year mission to Kansas, Southwestern States Mission. Llewellyn Harris an old time pioneer and Indian missionary died at his home in Skunkway, Arizona, Dec 17, 1906. Dec 26-31 very stormy but not severely cold.

The last of January 1907 brought quite heavy rains, temperature moderate through all the month. Annual Reports show a slight increase in population wholly a natural increase. Total souls Dec 31 (last) 1638 30% children. Tithing record excells any previous year $12,938.10 66⅔% of which was cash. Bishops Report only 10% of produce and miscellaneous carried into 1907. Average increase of tithes over 1905 was 26%. Average tithe per capita was $7.35 $7 non-tithe payers compared to 64 in 1905. Fast Offering averaged only 14¢ per capita. In Feb 1906 a telephone was completed between Holbrook and St. Joseph by J. Ezra Richards. In Feb 1907 the same line was extended from St. Joseph to Windsor. During all this time Mr. Fred W. Nelson was promoting a telephone

scheme to connect all our settlements back from the Railroad. Most of the stock of the company was subscribed locally and in Feb 1907 the scheme began to materialize. The very best of material was used and a splendid telephone was completed to Woodruff Oct 23 and into Snowflake March 8th. March 13th it was completed as far as Linden, which was the terminus in that direction. The next point aimed at was to connect St. Johns with Concho and then Springerville with Snowflake. For a number of years the Snowflake and Taylor Irrigation Company had in view a reservoir on the Silver Creek about 10 miles south of Snowflake at a place called Daggs Ranch. The place was purchased from William J. Flake who had secured it from Henry Henning with the Slowdow claim. After long delay and discussion work began on Feb 1, 1907 and soon a great dam of earth was made in the canyon half way to the top. According to regular appointment the Snowflake Stake Conference was held at Snowflake beginning with High Council Meeting February 8th. YM and YLMIA Conference in the afternoon. Saturday the regular conference convened. Word came by wire that Apostles John Henry and Hyrum M Smith would attend the Conference. They arrived at noon Saturday. The Conference was already well attended by now the interest increased and the gathering because of the Brethren Apostles would reorganize the Stake. The Conference was continued one day and in the afternoon meeting Monday the 11th without any warning as to who it would be. The brethren moved to release Brother Smith D. Rogers and Joseph H. Richards from their positions as Councillors in the Stake Presidency and that they be ordained Patriarchs, which carried unanimously. Then the following names were presented Samuel T. Smith, a President of the Snowflake Stake, James M. Flake and Alof Larson and First and Second Councillors. The voting was unanimous in every case. These brethren were all set apart the same evening in a special meeting in the Academy. Brother S.D. Rogers was placed in the High Council instead of Brother Alof Larson, Joseph Peterson was promoted to the Stake Sunday School Superintendent. After the conference the brethren of the Apostles visited the Daggs reservoir and settlement near and then went to St Johns to attend the Stake Conference and on their return to the Railroad held a meeting at Woodruff, Feb 19. Reed on Feb 20 passed Holbrook held a meeting at St Joseph and took the morning train from that point Feb 21st for Mesa, Arizona. John D. Reidhead died with an attack of cramps on the road about 15 miles from Rice Station and about 65 miles from Ft. Apache, south & southwest, Feb 27, 1907. The body was taken to Safford and embalmed and conveyed by rail to Holbrook, thence to

Showlow by team and was buried March 12, 1907. Brother Reidhead was one of the oldest settlers in the country he left a large family. March 23 a freshet raised the water to the top of the dam at Daggs and took it out to the bottom, carrying away about 1/3 of the Dam. Considerable damage was done along the Creek bottom. After a light snowfall March 28 a heavy frost killed most of the fruit prospects. At a meeting of the High Council and Bishops M. R. Jarman was sustained Stake Clerk. He began his labors immediately after his appointment. April 15 very heavy frost continued and windy for two weeks. Much if not all the fruit were killed. April 19 the Stake Academy closes having 9 graduates from its senior class. April 23, 1907 work of laying brick on the Social Hall in Snowflake began in earnest, only a few bricks had been laid before this date. April 29 very chilly and disagreeable, rain during afternoon and evening. April 28 telephone line between Snowflake and St Johns completed. Telephone connections are complete between these towns Springerville, St Johns, Snowflake, Pinedale, Woodruff and Holbrok. The telephone company is a home industry incorporated under the name of the Northern Arizona Telephone Company. Mr. Fred Nelson of Winslow, Supt.

(Some accts left out on Relief Meetings, etc.).

June 16, 1907 gas lights were put in the Stake House and these were lighted for the first time during the evening meeting of the Stake Conference of the Relief Society. June 24, we have had a very cold backward spring, heavy frosts having done much damage, light frost during most of the first part of June. Today is the first real summer day of the summer season. Sept 1, 1907 we are having abundance of rain since the last of July. The farmers are loosing a great deal of hay on not being able to cure it and much of the grain is still in the fields. Sept 2 Wesley L. Jones had his arm cut off while baling hay at his Ranch. Doctors Adams and Lowe arrived within 13 hours and amputated his arm from its place from the shoulder. Sept 4 the old folks have an outing at Shumway where a bowery had been erected for the occasion. The people had picnic and a very good dinner was had on improvised tables. Sept 16 the Stake Academy opened with L. F. Moench of Ogden, principal and Prof Joseph Peterson and Miss Nellie Hansen as members of the faculty and later Mr. L. H. Mortensen was installed as instructor of music. The school has an enrollment this year of 120 pupils. Dec 27th this has been a very temperate dry winter no ice to speak of this far. The country has experienced a panic in money matters, caused lack of confidence. Everything seemed to be normal and the

country is in a prosperous condition. Crops are good and on the whole nothing to warrant hard times. At present the spell seems to be loosening and it is hoped money matters will soon right themselves. A wave of temperance seems to be sweeping over the United States, more especially in the South, many states are dry and others there are only a few districts that are still wet. The following amounts donated to Brother Wesley L. [illegible] to help pay the doctors fees for the amputation of his arm:- Cedar Dale $20.70, Swan Lake 121.80 Taylor 46.70 Shanlon 29.65 St Joseph 28.05 Woodruff 21.50 Total for the stake $268.40.

Jan 1908 a summary of the Stake Statistics shows the following. Total population 1697 an increase of 62 over 1906, Classification 426 officers, 762 members, 509 children 30% of the population, Number of births 72, number of marriages civil 12 temple 11, deaths Members 9 children 11, missionaries 8, families 302, Donations: fast offerings number of paid fast offerings 226 total $323.47 Average per capita 19¢. No drawing partial support. 52 average amount each per year $6.22. Donations: Ward Maintenance for building fences, repairs, etc. $2402.17 Donation by auxiliary associations $667.02 Special donations $268.40 Tithing report Total tithe 1907 is $14,429.17 1906 $12,038.10 increased was $2391.07, 67½% cash. Average tithe per capita for the Stake $8.50 Number of tithe payers 561 or 33% full 463, part 98, non tithe payers 51 decrease of 6 18% of tithes carried on hand. Total donations for Stake including tithing, fast offering, ward maintenance, auxiliary associations amount to $18090.23. Feb 8, 1908 the motion that we build an addition to our Academy was carried unanimously in the Priesthood Meeting. The estimated cost was between [illegible] $3000/4000. Pres. Samuel F. Smith, James M. Flake, Joseph W. Swift was sustained as the building committee. March 4 and 5. Heavy rains fell during the day and night of March 4 until about noon of the 5th. The rest & the largest flood ever known here came down Silver Creek. It took out the Taylor Bridges and did considerable damage to dams and fields along its course. Sister Elsie Owen Flake, wife of Osmer D. Flake died at Los Angeles of dropsy. She had been a great sufferer for years and as a last resort she was sent to the coast for treatment with the above result. She was the mother of 6 children 5 of them survive her. April 27 28 heavy frost killed most of the fruit. We are having late of cold stormy weather. May 8, 1908 the Stake Academy closed after a most successful term of 8 months. The funds appropriated were sufficient and the school closed without debt. This the more remarkable because it is the first year the Academy has run independent of the District School in its finances. A Ten Year High School Course was given and 10 pupils were graduated. May 15 Pres Smith said the excavation for the addition

for the Academy was completed and the contract for the building of the basement ~~[illegible]~~ let. After some discussion as material to be used for the main building it was decided to let the building committee and Board of Education chose brick and stone. June 3 very severe frost for this time of the year, damaged gardens and fields considerably. We have had frost nearly every night during the month of May and a great deal of wind night and day. June 24 the annual outing of the Old Folks was held at Velvet Springs. A large number of both old and young attended and an enjoyable time was had. Sept 7, 1908 the Snowflake Academy opened with Professor Louis F. Moench, Principal, L. W. Martineau instructor in music, Hyrum Smith - instructor, Mark W. Cram instructor in manual training, Viola Knowlton instructor in domestic arts and science, and Mary W. Riggs - matron. The first days enrollment was 33 and the enrollment at the close of the first week was 48. Brother James D. Smithson died of dropsy at his home in Woodruff on Sept 11. He was a pioneer of '47 of Utah and early pioneer of California and Arizona. He went through all the trials incident to these times was partly among the Indians when George A Smith was killed. He was a rough and ready sort of a man but firm in his testimony of the gospel. Sept 26, 1908 heavy frost damaged the last crop of hay and other products. Oct 1 we received $1000 from the Church to assist in building of our Academy, also received $100 from the Presiding Bishops office to assist in building a Stake Vault in the Academy Addition. Oct 10 Stake Officers met at Snowflake Pres Smith in charge, The subject of the Stake Vault was discussed. The following quorums and organizations were asked to donate $10 each to assist in building a fire proof vault in the basement of the Academy. The High Priests, Elders Quorums, Relief Society, Sunday School, YMMIA and YWMIA, Primary and Religion Classes of the Academy all agreed to do so. Pres Smith mentioned the fact that the Stake is $68.78 in their tithes in the three quarters of 1908 in comparison with $907. As we were receiving such liberal sums of money from the Church we ought to be more liberal with our tithes. The word of wisdom was discussed and some statistics were read by Prof L. W. Martineau showing the evil effects of breaking the word. Nov 14, 1st Stake Conference Pres. Smith reporting the condition of the Stake said that although there was some who had not reaped so abundantly as common, yet as a whole we are prospering. The health of the people is good. The Academy is better than ever before. 112 are now enrolled. The Addition of Academy is growing slowly. We are now supporting 20 missionaries in the field. It is true we have some discouragements but as a whole we are growing and prospering in the land. Nov 15, 1908 A dry farm Association was organized at Snowflake for the purpose of experimenting along that line.

Twenty farmers were enrolled at the meeting. Nov 25 the brickwork for the Bank of Northern Arizona at Snowflake is nearly completed. Dec 12, 1908 the Stake Officers met at Snowflake Pres. Samuel F. Smith in charge. The meeting was left in charge of the High Priests Quorum. The Stake Presidency, Bishops and Stake Clerk retired to the Music Room. The raising of means for the Academy Building was taken under discussion. The plan of using the tithes of 1907 as a basis was adopted and the ward was apportioned at the ratio of 35% of the tithes of 1907 with the exception of the Showlow which was placed at $10 per family and Snowflake was given $1000 additional over the 35% because the building is in that town. Showlow was left at $10 per family because that was the way the means was originally to be raised and that amount was more than 35% of the tithes. Dec 14 owing to heavy rains which melted the snow in the mountains great floods came down the creeks and washed at Snowflake doing considerable damage to some farms and washing parts of others away. Dec 15 the work on the Academy building closed down on account of the weather. The brick was laid to the top of the First Story on the sides and to the sill level of the 2nd story on the west end. March 31, 1909 this month has been cold and stormy, considerable snow has fallen here and in the mountains. The nights have been very cold, the fruit trees are not yet in bloom and there is no alfalfa pasture yet. On account of the shortage of hay in 1908 and the filling of large government contracts, many of the brethren are out of feed and little is left to supply the demand. Hay is retailing as high as $1.25 per 100 and oats at $2.25 and up. May 14 Pres. S.F. Smith gave a favorable report on the Academy the past year. We had enough funds to carry us through. $772 were raised by the Academy from entertainments. May 16 heavy frost prevailed from the 10th to 23rd of May. June 7-10 light frost. July 10, 1909 the brethren were urged to donate freely in season for the Academy Building as the school season is nearing us and we are short of means. Pres Smith D. Rogers died at his home in Snowflake on the 20th of stomach trouble, after a lingering illness of several months duration. Brother Rogers has devoted his life to the service of the Lord. He has faithfully filled every trust. He was for six years counsellor to Pres. Jesse N. Smith and was a Patriarch and High Councilman at the time of his death. Aug 14, 15 Stake Conference was held at Snowflake on the above dates. Pres S.F. Smith reported the health of the people good barring the whooping cough and we are in a prosperous condition. The Academy Building is progressing nicely and we expect to occupy the basement and upper Story this winter. Sept 6 the Stake Academy began—the faculty are as

follows:- Joseph Peterson - Principal, Hyrum Smith - Instructor, High School - Lt. Mortensen instructor in music, Mark W. Cram instructor of Manual Training, Nellie H Smith instructor of domestic arts and science. 47 pupils were enrolled during the first week. Sept 13, 1909. Quite heavy frost last night but little damage done on account of much dew and moisture. Oct 9 the Academy now has 81 pupils enrolled. The subject of home industries was discussed at some length, at the monthly Stake Officers meeting. Brother Silas L. Fish was recommended to succeed Bishop Hunt who desire to be released Jan 1, 1910 as Bishop of the Snowflake Ward. Brother Fish has the sanction of the First Presidency of the Church. Nov 13, 14 Pres Samuel F Smith reported the health of the people as good. We are prospering financially. The Academy enrollment is 106 the building is not yet completed. We have paid more tithing months ending Sept 30 than in any nine months previous. 28 missionaries are out in the field. Nov 15, 1909 Bish of John Hunt and William J. Flake and John Henry Willis were released and Silas L. Fish was set apart as Bishop of the Snowflake Ward by Apostle Rudger Clawson - William Howard Shumway was set apart as 1st Counsellor by Pres Samuel F. Smith, Angus Long Willis set apart as 2nd Counsellor by James M. Flake. The retiring Bishopric were to remain in office until Jan 1, 1910.

March 16, 1910 Hyrum B. Smith of Snowflake accidentally shot and killed himself while out tending his sheep. His body was brought home for burial. April 9 at the Stake Officers meeting Pres Smith said they were very desirous of completing the Academy in time to have it dedicated at the August Conference, asked the hearty support of all in pushing it to completion. May 20 Elder Norman A. Brimhall was recommended for consideration by the 12th and the people of Taylor Ward to succeed James J. Shumway as Bishop. May 24 a special meeting was held in Taylor to reorganize the ward Bishopric. Bish of James J. Shumway, Alma G Palmer and Wm Shumway were honorably released, and Bishop Norman A Brimhall, James A. Decker and Ed J. Solomon were sustained in their stand. Bishop Brimhall was set apart as Bishop of the Taylor Ward by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, his counselors were both absent on missions but were expected home soon. Stake Officers meeting June 12. At a regular meeting of the Stake Officers meeting the ladies adjourned as usual for their work and the High Council occupied the time in discussing the possibility and necessity of storing flood waters for agricultural and stock purposes. The committee consisting of James J. Shumway, John Henry Willis and Ezra T. Hatch were appointed to get the Board of Health to investigate the filthy conditions existing at the Dipping Pens on Silver Creek as they are a menace to our health. Jan 19, 1910 a vote of thanks was extended to the Academy Building Committee Samuel F. Smith, James M. Flake and

Josefin Smith. The Flagstaff Normal recommended as a 1 year finishing course to our Academy. Aug 20, 1910 the Stake Academy was dedicated. Apostle George F. Richards offering the prayer and an appropriate program was carried out during the whole day. The Entire building cost something over $24,000 and is a building in which we take great pride and look for results to come from it in the future. Sept 5, 1910 the Academy opened Prof Peterson - Principal, Hyrum Smith - High School Instructor J. George Barrett - instructor of Music, W. Ray Fowler, instructor of manual training, Luella Peterson - Instructor of Domestic Arts and Science, Lizzie A Walker - instructor of preparatory. 49 pupils were enrolled at the end of the 1st week. On Oct 8, 83 pupils were the total enrollment in the Academy. Nov 20, 1910 Prof Joseph Peterson reported the Academy Enrollment; preparatory department 20 One Year 35, Second Year 20, Third Year 17, Misscon'eries 13 Special others than music 3, Music 12 Total 111. Music Specials not enrolled. Woodworking 31, Girls and Industrial Dept 42, Room enough for present needs. Nov 24 the Academy was burned, considerable of apparatus and seating was saved but all effort to extinguish the fire was fruitless. Building a total wreck with no insurance. The school was not stopped, however, the Stake house, social and Hale Brother Hall and Relief Society Buildings were used with good results but following in the wake of the fire came the death of the Professor of Woodwork, W. Ray Fowler from diabetes. His body was embalmed and sent to his home in Utah. Dec 2 the old folks were entertained at Snowflake a banquet was the central feature. Dec 10 Stake Officers met at Snowflake the reconstruction of the Academy was the one theme. Some advocated new construction entire, after consideration pro and con discussion. It was unanimously resolved to sustain the action of the Board of Education and Building Committee until they be released. Their plan was reconstruction on the old plan and saved all the firm walls and available material. Jan 7, 1911 at a special Priesthood and Stake Officers Meeting held for the purpose of devising plans for the rebuilding of the Academy. After considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted, that we take down all the walls of the old Building as far as may be necessary for safety and for new construction and that we build on the old site modern in every way, that we recommend to the Building Committee that we build the building of cement on at least the outside walls and to use all the old material practicable. That the plans for reconstruction be submitted to the President of the Church

to enter and hold for him when the land should come into the market. For this claim and his improvements together with the farming implements such as teams, wagon, plows, machinery etc etc Hale paid Stinson 11 000 in stock divided as follows. 200 cows, 150 two year olds, and 200 yearlings which was to be paid as follows 50 head down, 235 in April 1879, 235 in April 1880 an equal proportion of hands was to be paid at each payment. The stock was paid according to contract, receipts were taken and Stinson giving as good a deed or title to the place as could be given, the land not having been surveyed by the government took his stock and left the valley in July 1880. The purchase of this main place on Silver Creek gave an opening for many of the Saints who were seeking homes in this country. On July 21st 1878 William J. Hale and James Hale with their families moved into the Valley. The hardships and trials ~~since they left Utah~~ that they had undergone since they left Utah caused the sisters to shed tears of joy when they came in sight of the valley covered with its mantle of green and they realized that they were to have again a home and a resting place. They had been nearly one year moving about in their wagons and had worked exceedingly hard for a short time at Taylor trying to make a home but had failed but now that they had found one they were overjoyed. In a short time others followed Brother Hale and about the 10th of August John Kartchner and company arrived from the deserted settlement of Taylor. This company consisted of six families namely William D. Kartchner and his sons John and Mark E, H. C. Clayton A H. Palmer and Hiram Miller and their wives and families. This company was working in the United Order and purchased of Brother Hale 1/4 interest in the claim, they taking the upper part of the valley. Brother Hale sold it to them on the same terms that he bought it not manifesting any desire to make anything for himself out of the purchase, with these others came in afterwards. Hales generous disposition was often taken advantage of by the brethren and he was abused as often the loser by it. As soon as things could be arranged and families cared for Brother Hale started for Utah ~~to enjoy~~ to buy stock to finish paying for the place. On the 20th of Sept 1878 he met President Erastus Snow and party a little below Brigham City, Brother Hale reported to President Snow what he had done. President Snow endorsed Brother Hales course and approved of the purchase he had made. This gave him great encouragement as many had spoken against the purchase of the place. On Sept 29 1878 President Snow and party consisting of Jesse N Smith L. John Nuttall and Ira Hinckley and others arrived in the Sunglade Valley. President Snow held the meeting organized the place, called John Hunt for Bishop and suggested W. J Hale and John

and the Church Board of Education for approval or recommendation and to adopt the findings of the above board. The old building committee was then released with a vote of thanks. They were Samuel F. Smith, James M. Flake and Joseph W. Smith. and a new building committee was retained consisting of Samuel F. Smith, James J. Shumway, John R Hulet W. E Stratton and Joseph C. Hansen. Jan 7 owing to an epidemic of Scarlet Fever meetings and all public gatherings with the exception of the Academy were stopped indefinitely. All gatherings were stopped at St Joseph, Woodruff and Taylor also. Feb 18 on account of quarantine regulations Conference scheduled for Feb 18 was not held but by special permission of the health officers a special Stake Officers meeting was held at Snowflake. March 1-7, 1911 Heavy floods damaged Diggs Reservoir and the other dams and fields. Apr 4 Prof. McComie gave a series of twenty lectures on Agricultural. He came from the Experimental Farm at Tucson. March 12 this has been a very backward Spring, heavy winds and severe frosts have destroyed fruit and kept vegetable back. Pres Samuel F. Smith reported that the Trustees in trust agreed to give us $1000 on the Academy every time we raised a thousand dollars until he has paid $10,000. The High Council Meeting June 2, 1911 a report on the Academy building was given. Receipts from Church Schools $35.28 Other receipts $1553.64 or a total of $2348.92. Disbursements for tools and coal etc $1631.29 Balance $717.53. The tithes for the three months of 1911 showed a decrease of $320 over the 3 months of 1910. July 1, 1911 rained all day with little intermission. Aug 12, 1911 Stake Officers met in monthly meeting. The Academy Building was in quite a share of the time. The stonework has been let by contract to Frank Willis for $12,000 and work has already commenced in earnest. The time was then given to the High Priests Quorum. On Sept 4, 1911 the Academy opened for registration at 10 AM. and a convention of the Associations was held. Brother & Sister Edward H. Anderson being here in the interests of the M I A work. Oct 3 light frost done, following on the 4th with a heavy general rain. Oct 7 the Stake Officers met at Snowflake. The Academy Building was a main topic, a list of donors to the old as well as the new building will be preserved in the cornerstone of the new building which will be laid on Thanksgiving Day, just one year from the burning of the old building. A general rain prevailed during the 26 and 27 of October 1911. Nov 30, the cornerstone of the new Academy Building was laid Nov 30 Thanksgiving Day and just one year since the burning of the old building. Appropriate remarks were made and Bishop Silas Fish offered the prayers. Jan 25, 1912 Flake Brothers Mercantile Store was burned to the ground no insurance carried. Estimated loss about $8000. The people of the town saved

a vast amount of the goods. The fire was due to a defective flue used by the Academy woodwork department in the hall above the store. A number of the citizens of the town showed their goodwill to the [redacted] in contributions of cash and labor. Stake Officers Meeting Feb 10 we were advised to secure all available lands possible while we have the opportunity. A kindergarten department was talked of to some extent for the development of trained teachers for our Seminaries, etc. Stake Quarterly Conference, March 2-3, 1912. At the Priesthood the subject of reimbursing Hales Bros. for the loss of their store by fire caused by a defective flue in the Woodwork Dept of the Academy was brought up by Owen D. Hales. It was the sentiment of the assembly that we reimburse them when able. [redacted]

End of Book.

Katchner he his counselors. The next morning Sept 25th he located the townsite and gave it the name of Snow Flake in honor of himself and Brother Flake. He counseled John Katchner and company who had located on the east side of the Creek to move over onto the townsite and unite with the brethren which they soon after did. They settled up their order business and moved over onto the townsite. President Snow also counseled that Major Ladd be employed to survey the townsite and a water ditch on the east side of the Creek. Sept 27, 1878 while President Snow and party were in camp at Forestdale he selected Bro. Jesse N. Smith to preside over this stake. This selection was soon after confirmed by President Taylor and a line between this and the Little Colorado Stake was fixed at Berado's near Holbrook. According to President Snow's instruction Major Ladd was engaged and he surveyed the townsite, laying off 70 20 blocks with 4 lots in a block each lot 12 rods square and streets 6 rods wide. Ladd also surveyed two ditches one on the west side of the creek and one on the east side, but these surveys were never used. Brother John Hunt was residing at Savoia at the time he was called to act as Bishop of the place and on receiving notice of appointment he immediately arranged his affairs, fitted up and started for Snowflake arriving there on Nov 8th 1878. He soon returned to Savoia for his family leaving John Katchner in charge of the place while he was gone. He soon returned to Snowflake arriving there Dec 3, 1878. On January 16 1879 President ~~Taylor~~ Jesse N. Smith and company arrived in Snowflake. This company consisted of President Jesse N. Smith, Joseph Fish, John R. Hulet, Smith D. Rogers, J. H. Rollins and Lehi West and their families. West was an Indian who had been raised with the whites and Amos Rogers, Silas S. Smith Jr. and John A. Smith, C. I Decker and sister Margaret West. On Monday Jan 20, 1879 President Jesse N. Smith with a few of the brethren started for St. Johns to try to make a purchase of the place. On arriving there Sol Barth, the principal owner of the place showed considerable indifference about selling and acted as if the Mormons should run after him. He ~~and~~ and others held the property very high. President Smith was not very favorably impressed with the place and as the property was held so high he returned home without making an offer to purchase, on his return he made his report to the company who all agreed to locate at Snowflake. They selected themselves city lots from those that had not already been taken up and on Jan 29 started to the timber for house logs, etc for building. Shortly after this a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the subject of dividing the farm land, etc. It was agreed at the meeting to have all the land that could be cultivated laid off into 10 acre lots and each man draw for his land. Albert Minnerly was chosen to lay off the land. Each man was to have 1 city lot and one first and one second class lot which would be 20 acres. If a man

had two families he could have two city lots. President Snow suggested this way of dividing the land when he organized the place. Soon after the meeting, in relation to the land Joseph Fish, Alfred Maverly and another man were chosen to make calculations on the amount of land to be divided and see what each main share would be to cover the first cost of the purchase. This committee reported that each share should be 1 city lot at $30, 1 first class 10 acre lot at $110, one second class 10 acre lot at $60 making each share come to $200 to be paid in stock and at the same rate as Brother Hales paid for the place. Brother Hales took one share with the rest and no more, he had thrown the place open for the brethren and did not want more than others in the division. Previously to Hales buying the place a few families had located above Strisons and had got permission of him to use the water when he did not want it. When Hales bought the place he had told the brethren who had located above to go ahead that there was plenty of water for all and they were welcome to it. Upon this quite a number crowded into the little valley 3 miles above Snowflake, the place is now called Taylor where they could get water without it costing them a cent. Being above some of them soon began to think they had prior right to the water and that Strison could not have held water to have irrigated more than 160 acres of land, and that Brother Hales was not entitled to more, that he was forbid for paying Strison for something he did not own. Propositions were made for the people above to pay a certain amount of the first purchase and then they were to share equally with Snowflake in the use of the water but these propositions were rejected and Hales was again taken advantage of as well as those who shared the purchase with him by a few individuals who wanted their land and water to it for nothing and were not willing to pay anything for it.

Early in the Spring of 1879 the people of Snowflake went to work with all energy possible repairing the ditches which had been greatly damaged and in some places entirely destroyed by the heavy rains and high waters of the fall before. Houses were put up and one side of the field was fenced, the creek was used as a protection for the other side and about 400 acres of grain were put in. Through the labors of the brethren the place improved quite fast, nor must the sisters be forgotten in this labor for while it was going on they were toiling to assist in the work of living out of doors or in their wagons exposed to all the rigors and changes of the changeable climate. In a short time the most of the settlers had them a log cabin but lumber was scarce and they roofed them with poles and dirt and done without floors. President J. M. Smith had a shingled roof put on a small house that he had got up. Shingles were made by Joseph Fish and this was the first roof of the kind probably in the country. During the Spring Brother Niels Mortenson, his sons James and Willard and a man by the name of Niels Peterson located in the forest about 25 miles

from Snowflake. This location was near where the people of Snowflake got their main part of their house logs, poles, etc. (Timbers near Pinedale) They built houses, cleared off some land and dug wells to supply themselves and stock with water in the dry part of the season. They brought some land under cultivation and fenced a large pasture and soon became permanently located. During the Spring President Joseph Smith of the Little Colorado Stake kindly donated 25 000 feet of lumber to assist the settlers in making homes. This the people had to haul from the mill 110 miles distance and a part of the way the road was very bad. He also loaned the people a large quantity of wheat which enabled many to sustain themselves until the harvest, this generous and timely aid of Pres Smith should never be forgotten and we regret to say that Bro Lehi Hake became the loser. He did not charge any interest on it but there were many who never paid him for the grain they borrowed. We are pleased to state that nearly if not all paid up soon after harvest. The first quarterly conference was held in Snowflake on June 28, 29 1879 the people crowded in a log room fixed up in Brother Hake's two rooms. Apostle Wilford Woodruff was present, but was going by the name of Louis Allen as he fear they were trying to get him for polygamy. There was many good instructions given at the Conference ___ organizations of the stake and wards were more fully completed. During the Conference June 29th John Hunt was ordained Bishop of Snowflake Ward and William J. Hake his first and John Ketchmer his second councilor by Apostle Wilford Woodruff and Lorenzo H. Hatch was set apart as counselor to President Smith by Apostle Wilford Woodruff. The following officers were sustained by a vote of the conference. Pres. Jesse N. Smith - President of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion. John Hunt, Bishop of Snowflake Ward, W J Hake and John Ketchmer as councillors, Oscar Hamblin Bishop of Forestdale Ward, and Alfred Cluff his councillor, Jacob Hamblin presiding elder of the Round Valley branch, James A. Allen presiding elder of the Frisco Branch that is where Alfonso is, Luther A. Burnham, presiding elder of the Savoia Branch, Joseph Fish, John Rencher. The Statistical Report of the Stake was as follows:- 30 Indians included 124 families, 2 Patriarch, 27 Seventies, 15 High Priest, 76 Elders, 7 Priest, 18 Deacons, 308 Members, 201 Children under 8 years, Total of Souls 664

Settlement of Taylor

Taylor is situated on Silver Creek about 3 miles south of Snowflake. The valley is long and narrow and the farming land is not of the best quality except a small portion near the creek. James Pearce was the first of our people to locate here. He came in about the last of January 1878 and located a little above the present townsite and made a claim but did little more than this. John H. Standifird came in on the 7th of March 1878 and after exploring around a little bought a small place claimed by Felix Scott about 6 miles above. James Pearce joined him in this purchase and they immediately began work preparing to raise a crop. During this month J. A. Kay, Jesse H and W. A. Walker arrived at this place from Woodruff. They were about the first to locate here except Pearce and Standifird being 6 miles above. They with others came in and a ditch was surveyed by Major Judd and they immediately went to work on the ditch and dam which was quite a heavy job for so few. They however succeeded in getting the water out on the west side of the Creek in June 1878. They had got permission from Stinson who claimed all the water to use that he did not want. The place was then called Walker and afterwards from a suggestion of President Snow it was called Bagley and after that it was named Taylor by Pres. Smith. Shortly after Kay and the Walkers came in others followed. David Bagley, Noah Brimhall and L. P. Cardon and his sons Joseph S and Emmanuel soon came in. After the dam went out at Woodruff L. H. Hatch took an interest in this place and wrote to James Pearce about settlers coming in to this place. He came up and located a farm at the upper end of the valley, some 2 miles from Kay or Taylor. Sept 25 1878 President Snow and party visited this place and counselled the brethren to lay off a townsite and make a permanent settlement. Shortly after this L. H. Hatch appointed Joseph S. Cardon to preside or take charge of the meeting, etc. At the suggestion of Bishop John Hunt the place was then included in the Snowflake Ward. A committee was appointed to lay off the land, water ditches, etc. This committee consisted of Jesse N. Perkins Sr., Joseph S. Cardon and J. H. Walker. This committee commenced their labors in the Spring of 1879 and during that Spring a ditch on the east side of the creek was completed. This with the dam was quite a heavy job and was quite a heavy tax to the settlers, most of whom were poor and their meager stock of provisions exhausted. At the Sept Conference held at Snowflake John H. Standifird was sustained a Bishop of the Taylor Ward and was set apart to that office by Apostle Erastus Snow on the 26 of Sept 1880. Joseph S. Cardon had presided up to this time. We will here note the settlement of Reidhead which was included in the Taylor ward. This place was situated on Showlow Creek about 10 miles above Taylor and was probably the

NO NAMES FOR 1878.

the first place that was taken up in this part of the county, a Mexican settling on it some time before Corley made his location above. A ditch was made and some corn raised but high water destroyed the dam and ditch and the Mexican vacated the place. It then fell into the hands of man by the name of Wolf but he never repaired the ditch or dam. The place was known as the Wolf Ranch and afterwards as the Lone Pine Crossing. There is about 60 acres of good farming land, the range for stock in vicinity is good and timber in abundance nearby. In April 1878 John Reidhead and W. B. Robinson arrived at the place. Brother John Reidhead had made a purchase of the place for $200. L.H. Hatch was partly connected with the purchase, there was no improvements on the place. Brother Reidhead divided off the land, calculated to use it only for gardens and to do most of their farming in the timber about 5 miles distance where there was plenty of good land. Some others soon moved in and increased the numbers to 9 families. A Sunday School, Relief Society and Young Mens Mutual Improvement Association were organized. John Reidhead was presiding elder of the place. June 1, 1882 W. B. Robinson was out looking for his cows and about 2 miles below the place, coming on to where some Indians had killing a beef, they shot him and threw his body into a pool of water for the purpose of secreting him. The place being small & fears were entertained that the Indians might attack it so it was immediately abandoned the settlers going to some of the larger places. The settlement of Taylor is not well situated the first ones located near the creek, others coming done the same, so they had their town laid off where they were living. They have built both sides of the creek and that makes it quite bad in times of high water. There is a good townsite on the west side of the creek and it is to be hoped they will soon occupy it. There is quite a number of families living at Shumway about 4 miles above and other places along the creek all of which are included in this ward.

Settlement of Show Low

We will commence with the history of Show Low Ward by giving a sketch of the settling of Forestdale as the Ward was first called by the latter name. Forestdale is located in the timber about 8 miles from Show Low and is on the southern slope of the mountain, its facilities for grazing purposes are unsurpassed. There is about 1000 acres of good fertile land that can be cultivated. It has a few good springs that furnish water sufficient for settlers and stock but none for irrigation. In April 1878 Oscar Mann and brothers Cluff and a few others located in the valley. On Friday Sept 27, 1878 President Snow and party arrived at the place and on the 28th effected a Ward organization. Oscar Mann was set apart as Bishop of the place and Pete McBride and Alfred Cluff

as his first councilor. In 1880 there were rumors circulated that the place was on the Indian Reservation and that they being in danger of trouble with the Indians the place was vacated. In the Fall of 1881 there were many reports and rumors that the place was not on the reservation. The official map at Apache shows that it was not by about 15 miles, on the strength of these reports four families moved into place and others soon followed. On Dec 1881 President Jessie N. Smith, L.H. Hatch and Bishop John Hunt visited the place and told the brethren to satisfy the Indians for the place, whether it was on the reservation or not. President Smith and party went on to Ft. Apache, had an interview with General Carr, the General told them that Forestdale was not on the reservation and he would be pleased to have our people settle there. At the quarterly Conference held at Snowflake Dec 24, 1881 the ward was reorganized and William Ellsworth was sustained as presiding Elder. At the Conference held at St Johns, ~~April~~ March 25, 1882 Edmond Ellsworth and William Ballard were sustained as councilors to William Ellsworth. About this time some 20 families moved into the place and several new houses were erected and all the land put in that the brethren could. In May the Indians came into the Valley for the purpose of planting their corn this being their old farm. They having permission to leave the reservation for this purpose. On arriving they found all their land planted by the whites. Captain Crossmer was informed that there was likely to be trouble between the Indians and the Mormons. He came up and a treaty was made with the Indians which appeared to be properly satisfactory. The brethren giving the Indians 30 acres of planted ground. The Indians killing Brother Robinson at Reidhead and shooting at Brother Rumsat Walnut Springs, and committing other depredations about the 1st June 1882 led many to suppose they were not altogether satisfied with the Mormons going in and locating on their old farms at Forestdale. On June 5, 1882 President Jesse N. Smith and party visited the place and repeated the council that had been given him December to Satisfy the Indians whether the place was on the reservation or not. President Smith also told them that they had better look out for new locations. Rumors continued to be circulated that the place was on the reservation but the brethren could get no reliable information till December when Lt Gatewood came and notified the settlers that the place was on the ~~Indian~~ Indian Reservation and they would have to leave and gave them until Spring to vacate the place. The brethren immediately commenced preparations to leave the place. They had raised an excellent crop of corn and the disposed of it to good advantage at Ft Apache but their improvements were a total loss. The people commenced moving out during winter and the Spring of 1883 found it entirely deserted by the Whites. But ~~like~~ stood their houses, fences, corrals etc as a monument to their industry the Inhabitants having wended their

way to the Gila and other places to find new locations and ~~to~~ build new homes. We will now notice the settlement at and around Show Low. This place was first called Cooley's but afterward took the name of the stream that it is on. It is about 1½ miles of watershed on the rim that divides the Gila from those of the Little Colorado. We have already noticed the first settling by this place by Cooley in 1870. In April 1878 Moses Cluff and family came to this place and finding a small body of land about 2 miles above Cooley's that was unoccupied he settled on it, Cooley's claim taking the best land left little room on either side of him for new settlers. In Sept 1878 President Snow visited this place and counciled Moses Cluff to build a mill. Moses went to work, dug a race ~~—~~ and did considerable other work but as he grumbled with everyone that worked for him the work went on quite slowly and he finally abandoned the enterprise losing all that had been done. Several families gathered in at this place and stopped until they could find locations. March 16, 1879 President Jesse N. Smith organized a company at this place ~~who~~ went over and settled at Smithville, which is now Pima ~~on the~~ on the Gila River. Soon after Cluff gave up the enterprise of building a mill he sold out his place to Edmund Ellsworth who still occupies it. A few families settled in what was known as Forks Hollow about 4 miles below Cooley's and soon after others came in and began to locate around in the timber. Edson Whipple and his family located on the Creek about 2 miles below Cooley's ~~&~~ had a tannery located but the settlers came in rather slow. The Ward is in a rather scattered condition, many settling places in the forest and farming without irrigating. William Ellsworth continued to preside over the ward until the Spring of 1884 when Hans Hansen was put in Bishop and William Ellsworth his first and Willard Whipple his second councillor.

Settlement of Smithville (now Pima)

The company which had settled at Smithville were organized by President Jesse N. Smith at Cluff's Place on the 16 March 1879. The company consisted of four families, three single men, and two women whose families were in Utah, making in all 28 souls. Joseph K Rogers was appointed to take charge of the company. They left the Show Low on the 24th March 1879 and after a journey of 15 days arrived at the place of their destination on the 8th April 1879 and soon after located the place and named it Smithville in honor of President Jesse N. Smith. In 1880 there were 36 families in the place. Numbers came in and soon swelled the numbers so that in 1882 there were 72 families and 416 souls with a good prospect of a rapid increase in numbers. President Smith and some of the others visited the place in the winter of 1882 and

found the colony doing well. Quite a number had the chills and fever but those who settled on high land, generally avoided it. Early in the year 1883 there was a new stake formed on the South Fork and Smithville was taken from the Eastern Arizona Stake and added to the new one. J. K. Rogers was the Bishop of the place and acted until it was added to the other stake and is still acting in that office. This was dated 1884.

Settlement of St. Johns and other places.

The early settling of St Johns has been noticed. Solomon Barth and his brothers Moroni and Nathan came to St. Johns in the Fall of 1873. They brought with them several Mexican whom they set to work making dams, water ditches and also in farming a few acres of land. Mr. Solomon Barth came into possession of about 1200 acres of land and water rights to it. Ammon M. Tenney had received instructions from Apostle Wilford Woodruff to try and buy the main part of the claim at St. Johns. On those instructions Brother Tenney negotiated with Sol Barth for the main claims which were owned by Barth. Barth offered to sell his claim on 1200 acres and 3 claim at the Meadows for these claims Tenney agreed to pay 770 head of American cows. There was very little improvements on the land if any, there was no fence, no ditches to speak of, and no implements. This amount was paid for Barth's claim which was only a squatter's claim. The majority of the cows were furnished by the Church to pay for the place. Hale loaned them 100 head to help make one payment. Soon after the purchase of the place preparations were made to settle on the land and on the 29 of March 1880 Wilford Woodruff located the place for the settling of the Saints about 1 mile below the town the place was surveyed off by Major Ladd. The purchase was made by Tenney on the 16th of November 1879. After the location of the townsite Apostle W. Woodruff learned all the immigrants who were coming into the country in that direction and quite a number of settlers were soon on the ground. Ammon M. Tenney was appointed by Brother Woodruff to take charge of the new colony he chose S. E. Johnson and R. A. Allred to be his councillors or to assist him in his labor. Settlers came in and labor on the ditches was pushed at all possible speed. A few houses were put up, crops planted and other improvements made. Sept 9 1880 Apostle Erastus Snow visited the place and counciled the Saints to move their location on the high land and joining the old Mexican town St Johns was called. Brother Woodruff concurred in this movement by letter. President Jesse N. Smith located the public square in the new townsite on the 9th of Oct 1880. The place was surveyed and the people immediately commenced to move onto the new townsite. David K. Udall who had been appointed

History of Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion, Early Settlement of Apache County.
by Joseph Fish.

Arizona was one of the last of the territories explored and settled by Americans the Spaniards at an early date partially explored the country and had formed a few settlements within its borders some of which still remain and are mostly occupied by Mexicans. There is innumerable evidences of the country being densely populated at an early date, ruins being found in all parts of the territory and especially in the Southern part where the ruins of some magnificent buildings and the traces of long canals can be found which shows the country has been once densely populated, and highly cultivated. Small parties of hunters and miners visited Arizona at quite an early date in search of mines also fanned and fertile spots but the warlike Indian tribes of the territory prevented these parties from making a thorough exploration of the country. Mines have been reputed to have been found in great abundance and richness but the natural facilities of the country were so limited and the hostility of the Indians to the whites so great that but few of the nine adventurers were attracted to this region. It was not until the fierce Apaches were subdued and most of them placed on reservation by General Crook that the country was thoroughly explored and settlers commenced to come in and locate in all sections. Mines was the main thing of the first explorers and places that did not yield the glittering ore were passed over and the mining districts were the first to be explored and settled. The farming and stock raising districts were left for the next class of immigrants which consisted of stockmen and farmers, the first to explore a country being generally miners. Apache County and vicinity not being a mining district and soil being dry and of a partially unproductive and water being extremely scarce were natural causes for being one of the last places in the territory being explored. Many of the first settlers in all the new countries are persons that have fled from their native lands to escape justice having committed some crime that have caused them to flee from the haunts of civilization. Many of the first settlers of Apache County were made up of this class consequently they were not the class to respect the right & property of others and they were not willing to be governed by any law except that of their own make which smacked strongly of the freebooter system. A large portion of the first settlers of the county were Mexicans, nearly all of whom fled their country for crimes that they could have to answer for if they had remained. The first of this class of renegades were the half civilized Apaches made the county undesirable for many years the tide of immigration, many of whom passed on solely on the accounts. This was the state of the country when the substantial settlers began to come in and the reaction began to work but slowly. One of the first settlers of the County was W. R.

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and set apart as Bishop of the place by Brother Snow arrived at St Johns about Christmas and took charge of the Saints in their locating, also in paying up for the place which had but partly been done. He soon returned to Utah to get stock to finish paying. The stock was furnished by the Church. Udall chose Jabaza Richey and W. H. Gibbons as his councillors. St Johns grew quite fast for many were called to settle there but many got discouraged and some left, land being high and all the old settlers being Mexicans and Gentiles of the worst class and many of our people disliked locating there on that account, but through the exertion of Brother Woodruff and others to have people locate there the place grew and our people soon numbered in that place some 400 souls. St Johns is situated on the Little Colorado is about 45 miles East from Snowflake about is about 12 miles west from the line of the Territory. There is a large amount of farming land and considerable water, firewood is not very plentiful. Plenty of timber for building and other purposes is about 30 miles distance. Shortly after the settling of St Johns our people, a few of the brethren from Brigham City located at the Meadows, some 8 miles below St Johns here is a tract of good land but the water dries up during the dry part of the season but by making some reservoirs they have been enabled to raise some good crops. They had a Ward organization soon afterwards about 1883 Peter Isaacson was appointed Bishop.

Savoia is situated about 70 miles nearly north of St Johns. It is in New Mexico and was first settled by our people in 1877. John Hunt, Albert Minnerly, N.C. Jenney and son, L.C. Burnham, E.A. Teitzjen were the first to settle at this place. L.H. Hatch was also one of the number. Early in the spring of 1878 several moved away and Hunt and Minnerly moved to Snowflake so that in a short time the only settlers were E.A. Teitzjen and L.C. Burnham — they held it as kind of missionary post. They had been learning the Indian language and had been laboring among them some. L.C. Burnham was called to the San Juan and E.A. Teitzjen held the place alone, shortly after reenforcements were sent in and about the Spring of 1883 when the place was organized E.A. Teitzjen was appointed Bishop. There is some good land but very little water and the people are making reservoirs to save up water to irrigate with, this so far has been quite successful and the place lies fair to be a thriving little settlement.

Round Valley. We have noticed the settling of Round Valley by Milligan. Several others soon came in and took up the best places. Other people commenced going in there in 1879 and taking up the places

that had been left they did not buy much consequently they did not occupy the best or the most fertile places. The Ouer Ward was organized on the 26th Sept 1880 and P. J. Christopherson was appointed Bishop. Shortly after the Ward was divided and a new Ward about 4 miles above Ouer was created and A. N. Holden was ordained Bishop. This new Ward was called Amity. The other one being Ouer. The majority of the soil is good but the valley being high up and close to the mountains make it quite cold for raising small grain, but still by putting in early and carefully cultivation they produce excellent crops of all kinds of small grain. This place is about 30 miles South of St. Johns and is on the headwaters of the Little Colorado. Before the organization of the Wards Jacob Hamblin presided and reported that the place at the first Conference held at Showlow in June 1879.

Nutrioso. Nutrioso was settled quite early but Cotter and Hake were the main owners. Then Williams Hake bought out and then sold the place to our people who soon settled in there and took up new places. (He bought the place for 300 head of cattle). The Ward was organized early in 1883 and Benjamin Noble was appointed Bishop of the place. This place is about 15 miles southeast of Round Valley and is situated in the timber. It is not a very good farming district but excellent for stock.

Bush Valley known as Alpine. Bush Valley was first settled by a man by the name of Bush, it is situated about 12 miles east from the Nutrioso and is well adapted for stock raising but farming is being carried on quite successfully. The place was bought from Bush by Brother William B. Maxwell early in 1879. J. C. Owens and sons settle there soon after and J. C. Owens was appointed to preside. Owens moved away shortly afterward and Frederick Hamblin presided. The place was then called Frisco the place was organized as the Alpine Ward on Sept. 26, 1880 by ordaining Edward A. Noble Bishop. He chose as his counsellors William G. Black and Milton Dailey.

Erastus. This place was first called Concho and first settled by the Mexicans. The place is about 15 miles west from St. Johns. The farm land is quite good but limited. The range for stock is good. The Concho creek is a beautiful little stream and the water excellent. B. H. Wilhelm (and William J. Hake - Hake paid half and interest & ~~cotton~~ Cotter, 1 mule, 1 set of harness and a set of blacksmith tools) purchased the main part of the place in the spring of 1879. A few settlers came in, a branch was located by Bro. Snow in 1880. A ward was organized and S. E. Johnson was appointed Bishop of the place. The people had built quite a large reservoir to save water

as the creek is not sufficient to irrigate all the land with. Their farming has not been very successful and the people have become quite discouraged. Many have left the place and it has not been built up very fast.

Political Notes.

The settlement of most of the places in the Stake has been noted and the other places will be mentioned as we proceed. We will now record a few incidents of a political or general character. In the winter of 1878 and 79 the legislature of Arizona met at Prescott during the session an act was passed creating the county of Apache out of part of Yavapai County, the line being about 1 mile west of Brigham City. This placed all the Mormon settlements in this country in Apache County. In the appointment of the officers of the county our people had a small proportion of the officers. It was doubtless due to James Stinson who was a member of the House. Stinson was appointed Judge to hold until the next general election. The other officers were to hold until their places should be filled by a special election which was to be held in June. William J. Flake was appointed one of the Board of Supervisors and Edward L. East, county recorder. These were of our people, by the same act Snowflake was made the County Seat of the New County but the county seat placed to be voted for at the June election. A convention met in Snowflake on the 25th of May 1879 a ticket was brought out but because Jesse N. Smith was one of the delegates from our people would not designate a place for the county seat ~~leaving out~~ for each voter to put on it for himself. Sol Barth and party withdrew and would not ratify the ticket which they had been the principals in getting up. They went to St Johns and got out another ticket. The Election was held on the 2 day of June, at the canvassing of the votes which was done at Snowflake the 16th of June 1879 it was discovered that there had been a great amount of fraud used and Sol Barth and party had stuffed the ballot boxes of several precincts. Several affidavits were made in relation to the frauds that had been used at some of the precincts and protests were made by the Board of Supervisors against counting these precincts but the Board would not act on any of these affidavits saying they did not have any right to hear affidavits. The on one side by this means Sol Barth and party were placed in office ~~but~~ getting it was plain that the ~~party~~ that ticket which the Mormons supported received a large majority of the legal votes. Mr. Milligan, Mr. Stanley and others who were supporting the same ticket as our people went to Prescott and started suit against the officers that had been illegally counted but the case was moved slowly and finally lost and none of the loosing candidates ever got their seats, these officers were to hold until the regular election which was to take place in Nov 1880. At our June Conference in 1880 a convention was called to meet in Snowflake the 6th of Sept to get up a county ticket for the coming election. Notices were sent to each place in the county inviting delegates or

all who wished to attend. Shortly after this Ammon M. Tenney said that he had received instruction from Apostle Wilford Woodruff to look after election matters in this county. He said that he could bring about a compromise with Sol Barth the principal one of the other party. President Jesse N. Smith told Tenney to see Sol Barth and try to make the compromise, he also told him on what terms to make it and if he succeeded in making it he was to report to the Snowflake Convention and that body would hold over and send delegates to the St Johns Convention, the latter being the County Seat. They having got it there at the fraudulent election. The Snowflake Convention met on Sept 6th and representatives from almost every place in the County attended. Brother Smith not having heard from Tenney the convention was not willing to hold over and so they proceeded and got up a ticket. A. M. Tenney being busy with his contract on the railroad did not attend to the business in time and on the 8th of Sept he met J. C. Hubbell Barth's agent about 8 miles East of Bacon's Springs in New Mexico and effected the Compromise. When Tenney heard the Convention going ahead and getting out a ticket he felt quite bad and said that Pres. Smith had gone back on him and had not treated him fair. Barth having made the Compromise with Tenney through Hubbell thought there was foul play somewhere ~~and~~ so he broke off and with his party got up a ticket to suit their ring. At the election Barth and party resorted to their old ~~trick~~ tricks of stuffing the ballot boxes. Through the efforts of the contesting parties of the last election the County Seat was moved to Springerville for a short time and votes were to be canvassed at that place. John Hunt was one of the supervisors have been appointed by Judge Stevens, and the Treasurer Thomas C. Greer in place of E. Cooley who had resigned. Jesse N. Smith was probate judge have been appointed by Governor Fremont in place of James Stevens who had moved away. At the canvassing of the votes at Springerville, Smith and Hunt were both present but they could avail but little the Board of Supervisors to count the votes for all the officers but themselves and the Probate Judge was to count the votes for the Supervisors. Hunt was one of the Board but the other two George ~~Creagle~~ Creagle and his colleague both tools of the Barth party out voted him on every question they found with all the Ballot stuffing they did not have a majority so they threw out 8 of the Mormon precincts on a pretext that there was some illegal votes among them, by this means they had a majority, a small one. They objected to J. N. Smith counting the votes and turned them over to C. A. Franklin who they had just counted in as Probate Judge and he counted in their men for Supervisors. This was one of the most brazen faced robberies that ever took place on the continent of America. This illegal proceeding was contested but through the bad faith of the lawyers and undoubtedly a bribed judge the case hung in the court for more than two years until the term of the officers had expired and was then thrown out on a technicality without coming to a issue.

Our people spent about $400 on the case and learned that the best of cases can be set aside when corrupt lawyers and judges were in power. At the election in November 1882 Booth having split with his party united with the Mormons but the ring as they are commonly called learned the tricks of stuffing the ballot boxes so well that we were again beaten and left powerless to rectify the evils that were fast creeping in and running the county into debt. At the election John Hunt's name was on both tickets for supervisor and he was almost unanimously elected by both parties but after the election they determined not to have any Mormon in office and would not allow him to take his seat ruling him out on the shadow of a technicality. He contested the case but it has never come to a hearing yet and it is now two years since the election Nov 1884 and like the other cases looks like bribery. Our county affairs have been badly managed, the officers running the county in debt unnecessarily. We have had no voice in the government of the county and the way it has been managed it would be no credit to have. Our officers have been like a set of rapacious wolves who destroy and devour everything that would be palatable. They have done nothing but to work for office and spend the public means. They stoop to any means of falsehood, no matter how contemptable to gain their ends that they may feed from the public crib. The men ones that from this contemptible Ring are E.S. Stover, D.C. Hubbell, Sol Booth, George Creagle, Charles Kennear, Luther Markin, Antonio Gonzales, Henry Henning, Thomas Perry and others. Booth joined us in the election of 1882 but soon after joined his party again. After this ring succeeded in the election of 1882 they commenced to agitate the subject of prosecuting the polygamists and trying to run the Mormons out of the county. This will be treated on hereafter. We will now leave these jackals, vultures and vampires to fatten off from the flock while we note other incidents.

General Items

We have already noticed the conference held at Snowflake in June 1879 which was the first held in the Stake. The next conference was held at the same place on Sept 27 & 28, 1879 Apostle Wilford Woodruff was present at this conference considerable of business was done, a Board of Trade was organized for the Stake, a committee was appointed to locate and survey the long ditch to bring the waters onto the Townsite of Snowflake. This committee were R.J. Stratton, Joseph Fish and John Kartchner. Oscar Mann was sustained a second councillor to Jesse N. Smith. There was quite a number of home missionaries called to labor in the Stake. The fall harvest was good through the Stake but most of the places were newly settled and the people who had put in but a limited amount, not near enough to do them and Snowflake had taken a portion of their's to pay President Joseph Smith for what

had been borrowed. In October President Jesse N Smith went to Utah and in the winter attended the legislature of that Territory as a member from Iron County. He returned to Snowflake in May 1850 bringing with him the balance of his family. During the winter of 1849 and 1850 there was quite a large number of Saints arrived from Utah they had heard that the people here had raised good crops, so they brought comparatively nothing with them in the line of breadstuffs. This soon caused a scarcity of provisions in all the settlements for the little that was raised soon went and Spring found the settlers in almost a starving condition. Shortly after President Smith arrived from Utah he started in company with John W. Young to Pueblo Colorado to get a contract of grading on the A & P. Railroad which was just being started from Albuquerque. The object of taking a contract was for the purpose of obtaining breadstuffs for the people. President J. N. Smith and J. W. Young got a contract of grading 5 miles of road and as they returned made arrangements with the merchants in Albuquerque to draw some supplies. The contract they took was about 24 miles east of Ft. Wingate, N. Mexico. They returned June 24th and at the Conference held in Snowflake 2 days later all who could leave home were counciled to go out and work on the contract. On July 5th President Jesse N. Smith with a company of about 40 men started for the railroad about 150 miles distant to work. After a little delay work was obtained and flour sent back to the destitute settlements by this means the colonies were relieved and felt very grateful after passing through one of the closest times for breadstuffs that they had experienced in the settling of this country. President J. N. Smith left the Railroad and started home on the 28th of Aug 1850 after settling up and drawing out of the company. Young and Penney continued the work and took over the contract. He arrived home to attend the convention that had been mentioned held on Sept 6th. At the Conference held at Snowflake Sept 25 & 26 1850 there was considerable business done and the organizations in the State made more complete. President Erastus Snow and Brigham Young, Brother F. M. Kagman, W. H. Dame and others were present at this conference. A High Council was chosen consisting of the following persons - S. H. Rogers, Joseph Fish, J. H. West, W. D Kartchner, Hans Larson, J. W. Freeman, Thomas L. Greer, Jesse N. Perkins, Noah Brimhall, E. W. Earl, Charles Shumway and B. H. Wilhelm. Paul Smith was appointed President of the High Priests Quorum. John R Hulet was appointed President of the Elders Quorum. Joseph K. Rogers was appointed Bishop of the Smithville Ward, Edward D Noble was appointed Bishop of the Alpine Ward (then Bud Valley), P. J. Christopherson was appointed Bishop of the Omer Ward then Round Valley, Gerritus E. Johnson was appointed Bishop of Eastern Ward then Concho. James C. Owens was appointed Bishop of the Woodruff Ward and John H. Standifird was appointed Bishop of the Taylor Ward. Most of the above named brethren were ordained and set apart to their different offices by Apostle Snow

and Young. This made an organization of 6 new Wards, there being 2 before Snowflake and St Johns. The latter place David K Udall had been appointed had been Bishop over. This made the Stake Organization much more complete and helped to put new life and energy into the people. The work on the Railroad took all the Spare hands and improvements about the settlements moved but slowly and it was a hard labor for those struggling at home to keep some of the places up. The quarterly Conference for June 1881 was held in Taylor on the 25th and 26th. Apostles Erastus Snow and Brigham Young were present. Much good instruction was given and the labor in the Railroad was talked about considerably. At this Conference the Statistical Report showed a total in Stake of 1658 souls. At the close of the Conference a meeting was held at Snowflake at which Apostle Erastus Snow and Brigham Young talked upon the subject of organizing and starting a Coop Store at Holbrook for the good of all the settlements in the two Stakes. A Committee of three - that is Jesse N. Smith, David K Udall and Joseph Fish were appointed to draft a Constitution for the Company. The meeting was adjourned until the next day June 27 1881 when the company was organized. There was 11 directors elected to take charge of the business, one of the number Jesse N. Smith appointed President and Hat Smith, vice President, the seven Bishops of the Stake all but D. K Rogers of Smithville and the two Bishops of the Little Colorado Stake were the other nine directors. There was about $1200 subscribed but this soon gradually increased. There was considerable difficulty with many of the brethren in getting them pay from John W. Young for work that had been done on the Railroad. This retarded the progress of the Coop Store somewhat but finally about $1200 was raised with which D. K. Udall went East and made a purchase of goods in October. John W. Young's Store or most of it at Holbrook was taken over from debts due the brethren and the Coop commenced business at Holbrook on the 1st Oct 1881 under the name of Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institution. President Erastus Snow and Jesse N. Smith labored hard for the starting of this Institution and much of the credit of its success is due to them. About the 28th of January 1882 the railroad moved their siding from where the store was located on the intended townsite to Berado's [illegible] one mile and a half below. The officers of the store tried to get a building place below but were not able to either buy or rent, we were kept out because we were Mormons. Pedro Montano was doubtless the most to blame in keeping us out but he blames the officers of the Railroad for it. Not being able to get a lot at Holbrook which they called the Berado Place they decided to move the store to Woodruff which was done on the 14th of February 1882. The Capital of the Store soon increased to $30,000 and the sales in 1883 were $85000 for the year. During the summer of 1881 President Jesse N. Smith spent

most of his time on the Railroad, having been called by the first Presidency to assist John W. Young in carrying out his contract which was the grading of 100 miles and furnishing of 500,000 ties. Brother Smith labored on the road until Sept 1881 when he came home. Apostle Erastus Snow attended the Conference at Swing Lake Held in Sept 1881. During the month of Sept 1881 the Indians broke out near Apache and committed some depredations and killed some. This month was noted by the Ring at St Johns in that two prisoners that were in jail at St. Johns. Indian hostilities increased and in June 1882 N.B. Robinson was killed most of the small places were abandoned and those out in the remote places moved into the larger settlements. In many of the settlements guards were kept out nights and the work horses were herded through the day when not used. October 1882 during this month President Smith and party made a trip through the settlements of the State going to Smithville and from there around to Pleasanton and Williams Valley. Here a Ward was organized and William C. McClellan was appointed Bishop. The company returned by the way of Bush Valley, held meetings in all these places and visited and travelled 500 miles. Nov 1883 President Jesse N. Smith with Apostles B Young and H. J. Grant visited nearly all the settlements in the State during this month. The Ward of Heber was organized by the party on Nov 14 1883. J.C. Williams was appointed Bishop of the place. President Smith with Apostles B. Young and F. M. Lyman visited most of the settlements in the state in May 1884.

Growth, Organizations Etc of the Settlements.

We will now notice a few incidents relative to the growth, organization and prosperity of the different settlements. We will here take up and continue the history of Woodruff. On last mention of the place it was almost deserted. During the summer of 1879 a few more moved in and on the 1st day of November of that year a company was organized to put in the dam. Apostle Wilford Woodruff was present at this meeting. A committee of five were appointed that is Oscar Mann, L.H. Hatch, Noah Brimhall, Horace Russell and James Reams. The labor on the dam commenced sometime during the month and continued till near completion which was in May 1880 when the water was about shut off. A few days after this Major Hall came up on behalf of the people of St Joseph and claimed that there was a great scarcity of water with them and if the water was not turned down they would lose their crops. A meeting was called at it was decided to cut a hole in the dam and to turn the water down. This was a damage to the dam of about $500 and blasted their hopes of a crop for that season. In the fore part of December 1879 James C. Owens arrived at the place, he was soon after put in as one of the committee on the dam in place of Oscar Mann, who had resigned. He was appointed to preside over the place in March 1880 and as we have notice was put in Bishop the place the following September. In the spring of 1881 the dam was repaired

but it continued to leak and the water being low it was late in the season before water was got out and there was no small grain raised only a few vegetables. On Sept 1881 the high water took out the headgate and all that portion of the dam under it leaving a cut some 25 feet deep and 60 feet wide. A great amount of labor was now necessary to repair the dam and but few were willing to take chances in the investment. However, a small company concluded to make another effort and in January 1882 labor was again commenced. It was decided to dispense with the headgate and build it up solid of brush and rock. The work was continued during the winter and spring with about an average of 7 men and in May the water was again brought out. A small field was fenced and about 70 acres of land ~~put~~ put in, mostly to corn and vegetables. This yielded well and the people were greatly encouraged. Feb 15, 1882 the Arizona CMI was moved from Wallsook to this place. During the winter of 1882 and 1883 the dam was greatly strengthened and secured and the Spring of 1883 the field was enlarged and now 400 acres of land was put in which produced a good crop. The Little ~~Colorado~~ Colony seemed quite joyful and their dam appeared to be quite substantial. Much of the credit of building the dam is due to Bishop Owens, who with his sons have performed a large share of the labor and encouraged the people by word and example. A prospect of good crops and a permanent dam made the brethren of Woodruff feel quite well but they had not yet realized their hopes, fortune again frowned on them. On 26th day of July 1883 there came a flood down the River and before anyone was aware of it a leak was started around the west end of the dam. This increased rapidly and notwithstanding strong efforts made to stop it, soon widened and the end of the dam was soon cut away to a depth of 25 feet and 100 feet wide. This was a very heavy blow to the place and many turned from the site feeling to give up the enterprise, they had spent their all and had met with nothing but defeat, but the ACMI being located there was quite a help and many who were destitute obtained provisions on that Institution on easy terms. By this means the most of the people were induced to stay and try again. After a little delay the labor on the dam commenced on the 2nd of January 1884 and was continued until near completion when a flood came down and took the work all out again. They immediately commenced work again and had got the damage nearly repaired when a second flood came down and took it out again. The work was now abandoned for the time, many feeling quite discouraged. At the general conference of the Stake held at St Johns in May President Smith called on the brethren to donate one weeks work each on the Woodruff Dam. The work on the dam commenced on the second day of June 1884, the brethren from all parts of the

Stake coming in, made about an average of 45 men at work which moved the work very fast. President Smith came in person and labored from some 3 or 4 weeks. The brethren of the Stake in the movement donated about $3000 in work. The dam was nearly completed when a heavy body of water came down, cutting over it, and it soon went out leaving it about as it was one year before. This was a heavy blow to the people for the season had been quite dry and the little grain they had put in had completely dried up and was not worth harvesting. Notwithstanding all the misfortune the place had met with it continued to improve. The settlers began to put up houses on their city lots and by this time most of the older settlers were moved out on their lots. The place increased in numbers so the Sept Conference of 1884 there were 145 souls reported in the Ward. Through the energy and labor of Bishop Owens the place has been kept up and many improvements made. They have a Sunday School a Young Mens Mutual Improvement Association and a Relief Society. They had about 600 acres of land in the upper valley which can be cultivated but it is on railroad land and the people have not been able to obtain any title to it as yet and fears have been entertained that the Railroad would not deal fairly with them. Although they have made promises to the effect that they would. The contract for putting up a building for the store 30x60 feet and two stories high was let to George Coombs for the good of the people at Woodruff. This was done about the 9th of August, by this means the most of the people had employment during the latter part of the season and gave them a chance to get their bread and the place appears to be in quite a prosperous condition. As a natural consequence in such cases as the one at Woodruff some one must be found to be scapegoat of all the disasters this fell upon Bishop Owens as he had charge of building the dam, the blame for its going out by many who were dissatisfied but doubtless the main cause of the disaster was lack of help to complete it before the high water came. This was never properly done and high water striking it in an unfinished condition soon took out all that had been done. We will now leave this little place that has had one of the most eventful record of any settlement in the Stake to note the progress of other places but before passing would say that the Ward organization is complete. The Bishop has for his counselors Joseph Lilly white and J. C. Owens jr. A branch quorum of elders has been organized Oct 1884. The choir has an able leader in the person of S. B. Gardner who has done much to improve the people in that direction.

Milligan, he came into the country about 1866 or 1867 he first built a cabin in the valley a little above where ~~the~~ where St Johns is located but soon moved to the ~~valley~~ Round Valley where he located. In the year 1870 a man by the name of Walker who was employed to carry express between Ft Wingate and Ft Apache built a shanty at the crossing of the Little Colorado about 5 miles below where St Johns is now located. The following year a few Mexicans gathered around the place and made temporary homes and in the Spring of 1872 they moved up and located at St. Johns. Solomon Barth and ~~some others~~ came in shortly after and quite a little town was formed mostly however by renegade Mexicans with a few Whites who were no better. St Johns became a permanent place, the Mexicans raised a little grain but the principal feature was the word large herds of sheep were being brought into the country, these were mostly owned by the Mexicans. After this lowly class settled in ~~th~~ Milligan at Round Valley and from that point some scattered out and the small places nearly were taken up. Nutrioso was soon located and the main thing was made by Colter and York. Bush Valley was ~~named~~ claimed by a man who located there. The last two named places were found rather ~~cold~~ for farming still good crops were raised at Nutrioso but still little was attempted in the line of agriculture about that point.

In the year 1870 C. E. Cooley, who had previously been a soldier that had served against the Apaches and another man (Hard Cash) explored the country to some extent coming upon the Show Low a tributary of Silver Creek they selected a place to settle but disagreeing about the division of the place they agreed to play a game of cards called Seven Up to decide who should own it all, Cooley won the game by playing low from this circumstance he named the place Show Low. In the ~~of~~ 1870 a man by the name of Luther Martin located in the Valley about 2 miles below where Woodruff now stands on the Little Colorado but not liking the location soon abandoned it and went to St Johns. A place was made quite early about 10 miles below where Luther located at the place where Hebard now stands by a Mexican by the name of Berado, he had acquired some little means being about the first one to discover gold and silver in Arizona.

About 1870 or 1872 a chief with a small band of Indians settled at the mouth of Show Low Creek ~~settled~~ they took out the water of the Silver Creek and raised a little corn etc, not long after the chief died and the Indians abandoned the place but soon after their departure the place was taken up by a man by the name of Richard J. Bailey who brought a small piece of land under cultivation raising a little corn and looking after a few horses which he had. ~~Bailey~~ Bailey kept a Mexican woman for a mistress. Early in the year of 1873 a man by the name of James Stinson and his partner Evans located in

We will now note a few items with relation to Snowflake. During the fall of 1882 quite a number left the place and went to the Gila. This diminished their numbers somewhat and to some extent checked improvements. The long ditch was surveying water on the townsite and other places was commenced in 1883 but the work dragged slowly and as it had to come through R.J. Bailey's place at the mouth of Show Low and he objected to it. Brother Flake by counsel of President Smith bought the place of Bailey give him some more than it was worth to get him off from it. During the Spring of 1884 there was another feeble effort to work on the long ditch, not much was accomplished at this time Brother Flake done nearly all the work that was done at this time. A start was made on a reservoir about 1½ miles south of the place. As these works of ditches and reservoirs was leading to the long vexed question of the rights of water between Snowflake and Taylor. President Smith appointed a committee at the September Conference 1883 to hear and settle the question which was done by making the following report.

Snowflake, Oct 1, 1883.

We your brethren respectfully submit the following decision. To wit.- That in order to make suitable reservoirs and water ditches Snowflake shall pay at the rate of $3 per acre and Taylor at the rate of $5 per acre for all their farming land and city lots watered, or that hereafter be watered out of the waters of Silver Creek or at least in that proportion until sufficient amount of means is raised such as the following named committee shall deem necessary for the aforesaid purpose. The reservoirs and ditches to be such as are necessary for the aforesaid purpose for the general use of both Snowflake and Taylor Wards. The committee shall locate all the reservoirs and ditches as in their wisdom may be necessary for the welfare of both wards. All the farming lands shall have an equal right to the water of Silver Creek. The committee shall consist of the following named brethren and their successors in office to wit.- President Jesse N. Smith, L.H. Hatch, Oscar Manning, Bishops John Hunt and John H Standifird.

Arbitrators:- Lot Smith, Chairman, A.S. Gibbons and M.P. Romney.

The above decision appeared to give general satisfaction but still there were a few in the Taylor Ward who did not favor it. During the summer of 1883 the people of Snowflake started to erect a meeting house. The brick was burnt and the body of the house was put up late in the fall. The building is 65 x 35 with a 20 foot ceiling. During the first part of the year of 1884 the roof was put on, windows and doors put in and a office some 35 feet high was placed on the East end of the building. The frame for the galleries was put in and the Sept Conference of 1884 was held in the building. The house was then called The Stake House by President Taylor

but the people of Snowflake have borne almost the entire burden of erecting it. During the year of 1884 a cooperative store was built. This was also built of brick with a good rock cellar under it. There are two steam sawmills located about 30 miles from town. The largest one is principally owned by W. J. Flake, the other one is owned by the Brewers and Gardners. There is a good grist mill at Shumway 7 miles South which President Smith has done much to establish. The people of Snowflake has started a Tannery at the mill (that is at Shumway) but through the lack of means it has not done much as yet. They have a coop herd which is in excellent conditions with headquarters at the lake about 20 miles west of town. The people of the ward are industrious and consequently prosperous but in building up the place they have met with many difficulties. There harvest for 1884 was cut short by the rust which damaged nearly all the wheat. They like many other places have neglected to set out many fruit trees. The Bishop takes great interest in all public matters and has secured the love and esteem of the people. There is less gentile element and influence in this place than in any other in the Stake. The growth of the place has not been very rapid. The total population of the Ward at the Sept 1884 was 403 souls. All the organizations in the Ward are complete and in flourishing condition.

We have noticed that the Taylor Ward was organized and J. H Standifird was put in as Bishop in Sept 1880. His growth has not been very rapid. The Bishop's stubborn and rough disposition has brought him in contact with the people and this feud has existed to a greater or less extent ever since he has presided. Notwithstanding this the Bishop is a true latter-day Saint and a man of energy and has pushed things ahead so that the ward is in a very prosperous condition. The small amount of farming land has compelled many to go to the timber to farm. This and the creek running through their town keeps them scattered and there is not the unity among them that there would be if they were more compact. Many of them freight which takes them away from home much of the time and does not improve them as latter day-saints.

Juniper, a small place in the forest about 17 miles from Taylor belongs to this ward. The place was first called Reidhead Valley but when the settlers began to go in there President Smith gave the name of Juniper. There is quite a scarcity of water at the place, still they have a well that never goes dry. Brother Wilkes is the presiding elder. They have raised quite good corn and the place has many advantages. This place is now called Linden.

The Taylor Ward has a full organization and at the Sept Conference

of 1884 it numbered 387 souls.

There has been but little change in the Showlow Ward since we last noticed it. Bishop Hans Hansen who was appointed in May 1884 is doing quite well but his Ward is very much scattered and they numbered in 1884 - 135 souls. They have no prominent place located for the headquarters of the ward. It is to be hoped they will get a central point and build it up. This is needed much as the Ward is so scattered.

We have already noticed the Smithville was detached from the Stake so we will not notice that any further.

Not have so much information and knowledge of the Wards of the Eastern part of the Stake our notice of them will necessarily be very short. The little Ward of Eraston has labored under many difficulties, grasshoppers have damaged them much in that place. The location is laid off on quite high land, the soil of which is almost like putty when it is wet. This with a small population scattered over a townsite, large enough for three times as many makes it quite disagreeable. The Mexicans have crowded in around them and have bought a few out and appeared to have hedged up the way for the place to increase much. The Bishop S. E. Johnson is doing all he can to hold the place but they are poor and should have some help. The ward organization is not quite complete. Their number in 1884 was 82.

We can tell little of the Navajo Ward (this is Sorria) except to say they are located among the Navajo Indians and are doing much good as Indian Missionaries. Brother Seitzer takes great delight in the labor. Their population Sept 1884 was 104.

Bishop Isaacson with his ward is struggling to make their place at the Meadows but the lack numbers. The great immigration to St Johns has doubtlessly helped them some. If they do not settle in the Ward they may locate close by and thus be of some protection. Their organizations are not complete.

St Johns is the largest place in the Stake, and the history of it would fill a volume, but the large share of it would be in relation to the Reid and their labors and we will not handle that subject here. We have mentioned that D. K. Udall came out from Utah and took charge of the place in the fall of 1880. The place is a mixture of gentiles, Mexicans and Mormons and the first two classes are of the worst element which has made it extremely disagreeable for our people. The Mexican part of town is quite compactly built and is situated close to the River. The Mormon part is joining on the west side of the old town. After the purchase and the moving to the present townsite the people went to work fencing and improving as fast as they could. The soil is quite productive and they raise good crops generally. The

Sherwood brothers brought in a steam sawmill and put in the timber about 30 miles distant, the nearest point, however, This helped to build up the place. Mr. C. A. Franklin (now Santa) brought in a small printing press and started a paper called "The Arizona Pioneer". Shortly after the Saints of St Johns purchased the press and commenced the publishing of a paper called "The Orion Era". This was started about the 1st of January 1883 with M. P. Romney as Editor. April 1884 there was about 100 families from Utah called to go there and settle and strengthen the place. They commenced to arrive and a few months after and during the fall of 1884 the majority of them came out, many were discouraged and went back or off to other places. The people of St Johns have been harassed and perplexed by the outside element more than any of the others in the stake, their rights have been taken away, their claims jumped, their school district has been taken from them and they have been annoyed in every conceivable way, and yet they are a flourishing colony. The people of the place have a first class Coop store, coop herd, they have a grist mill nearly completed, machinery of which they got from Emmet. (Footnote:- the machinery for the St. Johns grist mill was purchased at Leavenworth, Kansas). The Ward organization is complete and the ward seems to be in good condition. Much of their prosperity is due to Bishop Udall who is a wide awake business man. The place is improving quite fast and in Sept 1884 there were 586 souls and quite a number have settled there since. The history of their grievances properly belongs to their enemies and we will note it elsewhere.

The Omer Ward was organized in Sept 1880 by J. P. Christopherson was put in Bishop. Afterward the ward was divided and A. N. Holden was put in Bishop of the upper place which was called Amity. The two wards are in the same valley and about 4 miles apart. Christopherson had more or less difficulty in his ward and in the latter part of 1883 he resigned. John T. Eagar was put in Bishop in his place. The two places Omer and Amity are in only tolerably good condition. They do not own the best places and being surrounded by a gentile element makes it quite bad for them. At the Sept Conference the population of Omer was 158 and that of Amity 119. They are situated near the mountains where water is good and timber in abundance and they bid fair to be quite prosperous settlements.

Nutrioso and Bush Valley have already been noticed. There has been but little change in them. They are small. Nutrioso having 131 inhabitants and Bush Valley 54. It is considerable of a stock country and many of the saints live on ranches and look after their

stock, this takes many away from meetings etc, and they are only second class latter day saints.

Heber, this is Leeva is about 12 miles from Provo Valley and is situated in New Mexico. L.C. Williams is one of the first settlers, he was appointed Bishop of the place late in the year 1883. The place is made up mostly of dissatisfied persons who have gone from other settlements. This element does not make a good settlement but when the floating population leave and the better element settle down we trust it will be a fine place. Bishop Williams has taken in a steam sawmill which will do much to build up the place. They now have a population of 134 souls.

Pleasanton was settled by L.C. Williams who sold out to W.B. Maxwell and others we have noticed that W.C. McClellan was appointed Bishop in 1882. The place is small and quite distant from the other settlements, they do not have a fully organization but we believe that they are in a thriving condition. Brother Jacob Hamblin resides there at present and their numbers are 114 souls. This was in 1884.

We have now gave a general sketch of the different wards, some of them for the lack of information has been quite limited. The stake has 14 organized wards all in very fair condition and the presidency of the Stake remains the same as when organized. There has been a few changes in the High Council up to the fall of 1884. Jesse N. Perkins, and L.C. Greer died, Mons Larson and E.D. ~~Wood~~ East removed, and B. H. Wilhelm resigned. These places have been filled by James Lewis, Albert Meinerly, Smith D. Rogers, W.R. Tenney, and A.S. Gibbons. Through the labors of President Smith the stake is in good condition and most of the organizations of wards, quorums, associations, relief societies, sunday schools, &c are complete. Many have moved away but still there has been a steady increase and the stake now numbers 2625 souls that is in Sept 1884. Many of the authorities of the Church have visited the people in this land and have built them up by counsel and encouragement. These main visits are as follows Apostle Erastus Snow and company visited the country in Sept 1878 passing up Silver Creek and Sheep Land and organizing the settlements in this district. Apostle Wilford Woodruff attended the Conference in Snowflake in June 1879 and spent several months in this and the Little Colorado Stakes. He visited nearly all our settlements during his stay and attended the Conference held in Snowflake Sept. and Oct of the same year. At the latter Conference he prophesied that there would be no ~~State~~ United States Government in 10 years from that time. Counselor John W. Young paid our ~~visit~~ Stake a visit in March 1880 and held meetings at Snowflake. He also attended the Conference held at Snowflake in

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June following. During the month of Sept 1880 Apostle Erastus Snow and Brigham Young, brothers F. M. Lyman, W. H. Paine and others visited the settlements in the Stake and attended the Conference held at Snowflake on the 25th and 26th Apostle B. Young visited the Stake and attended the Conference held at Snowflake on Dec. 1880. Apostles Erastus Snow and B Young attended the Conference held at Taylor on June 25 + 26, 1881 and at its close assisted in the organization of the Aryona C.M.I. Apostle E. Snow also attended the Conference held at Snowflake Sept 24, 25, 1881 Apostle B. Young attended the Conference held at Snowflake Sept 24 25, 1881. The year 1882 passed without ~~a~~ seeing any of the ~~other~~ other of the Apostles. March 23, 1883 Apostles B Young and H. J. Grant arrived at Woodruff. They visited most of the settlements in the Stake afterwhich they attended the Conference held at St Johns on the 31st and April 1st 1883. They also visited the Stake in the following November and spent most of the month in visiting the diffrent settlements. Apostle B Young and F. M. Lyman visited the Stake in May 1884. They travelled considerably through the Stake and attended a special conference held at St. Johns on 17th + 18th after which they went to Prescott and again returned spending a few days at St. Johns arranging for the settling of those who had been called to locate them. In Sept 1884 President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle E Snow and elder John Morgan visited the Stake they arrived in Snowflake on the 21st. They were very much hurried being short of time, yet meetings were held at St. Johns, Erastus, Snowflake, Taylor and Woodruff. At which much counsel and instructions were imparted to the saints.

What the Ring has Done.

Under this heading might be noticed the most of the illegal and overt acts of our county officials. We have already noticed the stuffing of the ballot boxes and the illegal mode of county the returns. The district court was to sit at St Johns July 1881, this was the first court of the kind held in the County. Chief Justice French was the Judge but owing to a failure of the clerks R. J. Bailey to furnish the proper notices, there was but little if any business done. Our election case which was pending was laid over, this gave the Ring courage and strength. The successes in the frauds and the election and laws delay had a tendency to unite the main ones of the opposite party and those who had before been enemies to each other, buried their feuds and joined in their opposition to the Mormons. St Johns became the center or headquarters of this newly formed ring which were united on every plan or scheme to oppose the Mormons. From this time on they began to be aggressive in their actions encroaching upon the rights of the people, taking away their water, etc, entering vexatious ~~Law~~ suits and bringing them before a Mexican justice who was their tool. On June 24, 1882 there was quite a large number of

Mexicans gathered at St Johns and were celebrating St. Johns Day by having a Bull Fight. Some whites gathered in to witness the scene, Nat Greer and his brothers and party & in all were among the latter number, they knew that the Mexicans disliked them so they took their arms with them. While they were in the Coop Store a Mexican came in and told them that they must give up their arms which they did not do. They found that a mob was waiting so they started off going down the street out of town. As they were starting off, a mob of 20 or 30 Mexicans fired upon them and in the firing which was kept up for half and hour one of the party was killed, Brother N. C. Tenney was also killed trying to stop the fight, two were wounded. The three Greer boys were arrested, the others making their escape, and disarmed. Their arms and valuables were taken away and distributed among the Mexicans and never returned. $40 was taken from Jim Vaughan's dead body. They were put in jail for being shot at on the street and would have been lynched if the Mormons had not gone and stood guard at the jail. Greer was not a Mormon but the branded the party as Mormons when there was but one in the party and he a boy. J. L. Hatch and Sol Barth were doubtless at the bottom of this cold blooded murder. There were ~~two~~ no attempts to get out indictments only against the Greers. Shortly after in the first part of July 1882 the District Court met Sol Barth, Sol Barth was foreman of the Jury. Indictments were found against the Greers but they were cleared after paying lawyers some $1500. The murderers who done the first firing were never arrested. At this term of Court the subject of Polygamy was brought up but the Judge told them that the Court did not have jurisdiction in such cases and they would have to be taken to Prescott. This checked it at this time. The contested election case was brought up at this term but laid over and finally throwed out of court. In July 1883 the Court met again at St Johns and a second election case was brought up, but like the first laid over. The court met again Feb 1884 when the case was again laid over. These successes in handling the court had given the Ring more confidence and they began to encroach more and more upon the rights of the people. L. Trougher a clerk of Sol Barth's and another man built in the street at St Johns and claimed the right to hold it. Vacant city lots were jumped and held by force of arms. The Board of Supervisors laid out a road through the center of three or four city lots, they also added the school district of the Mormons to the school district of the Mexicans. Those appointed to examine applicants for school teachers made it a study to hedge up the way and would question the applicant for 11 or 12 hours on the hardest

questions they could study up and if possible refuse them their certificate. By this same districts were deprived of their proportion of the school money as they were not able to secure teachers that could get a certificate. In the latter part of the year 1883 John McCarter came into St Johns and by the aid and help of Sol Barth, J. N. Hubbell, Gutterson and others started an anti-Mormon newspaper which they called "The Apache Chief". This paper was got up for the express purpose of lying about the Mormons and throwing mud at the people. The editor of this lying sheet U. S. McCarter, was appointed U.S. Commissioner, he did not lose any more time than he could help but commenced his raid on the people. In May he had brother Miles P. Romney, and David K. Udall arrested for perjury, also Joseph Crosby, Romney and Udall were held in exhorbitant bonds to answer to the grand jury at Prescott. Ammon M. Tenney was shortly afterward arrested on the charge of polygamy and was held under bonds the same as Romney and Udall, thus this contemptible tool of the Ring was harassing the people even going himself and guarding the streets of nights for the purpose of catching witnesses, and abusing the Mormons through this paper in every conceivable way. Below we give an extract of one that comes out every week. The following is from "The Apache Chief" of May 30, 1884.

Brigham Young Jr., one of the twelve great blasphemers of the Mormon Church is in town! A rope would be a good lesson for him. How did Missouri and Illinois get rid of the Mormons? By the use of the shot gun and rope. Apache County can rid herself of them also. In a year from now the Mormons will have the power and the gentiles had better leave. Don't let them get it. Desperate diseases need desperate remedies. The Mormon disease is a desperate one and the rope and shot gun is the only cure. The government refuses to do anything and the people of Apache County must do something or the Mormons will soon drive them out. Take the needed steps while there is yet time, don't let them settle on any more of our land. Don't let them stop in Apache County. Hang a few of their polygamous leaders such as Jesse N. Smith, Udall, Romney, Hunt and others of this nature and a stop will be put to it. The time has come when every man should declare how he stands on the Mormon Question. If he wants an office let him define his position thoroughly, no half way cowards need apply. Nobody but outspoken, true blue, anti-Mormons will hold an office in Apache County. The good of the country demands this and we expect every gentile to see that it is carried out. No mormon should be allowed to cast a vote. He has no rights and should be allowed none. Down with him! Grind out their very existence or make them

comply with the laws of the people and decency.
In August 1884 the District Court again met at St Johns. Sol Barth was foreman of the Grand Jury. Him and Hubbell have been on every Grand Jury that has been impanelled in the County. Strong efforts were made to indict quite a number of the brethren for different charges, but they did not succeed in indicting any but A. M. Jenney. The charge against him was grand larceny, a case in relation to a clock that had once been heard and Jenney cleared! At this term of court every case on the calendar was disposed of but John Hunt's contesting for his seat as Supervisor but this case was again laid over which was another victory for the Ring, and let the person that was illegally seated in his place to hold until this term runs out. During the latter part of August 1884 the Court met at Prescott, by this time the Ring at St Johns began to feel strong in having had the aid of the federal officials and all their illegal acts so a general rally of the Ring was made to prosecute polygamists, about 40 witnesses were taken from the county to Prescott, all or nearly so members of the Ring among the lawless set of witnesses was E. A. Bunch, probate judge - who had pretended to be friendly to the Mormons, and had married a Mormon girl. He now used all the information he had gleaned from his wife and others against the Mormons. By this general array of thieves and cut throats for some of them had the general reputation of being both, they succeeded in getting out seven indictments for polygamy. They were against the following persons W. J. Flake, Bateman H. Brimhall, David K. Udall, Ammon M. Jenney, C. J. Kemp, Peter J. Christopherson, and James N. Skousen. Six of these brethren, all but Wilhelm, were soon after arrested and taken to Prescott to give bonds for their appearance in November. Most of them were taken over a time so as to make the expense greater. Udall and Jenney appeared to answer the charge of perjury but the Grand Jury failed to find a bill. They were put to great expense in the case and that is what the Ring was laboring for. At the election Nov 4, 1884 there were two tickets in the field. One was called the Anti-Mormon the other one the Independent. The latter was supported by the Mormons but the Anti Mormon party was so severe on the Independent party that they succeeded in whipping the majority of them into line. The Ring appointed all of the Judges of the election, the appointments were made from the list of candidates on the Anti-Mormon ticket and others of their party. Soon as the election was over it was found they had not been appointed in vain. In many precincts there were more votes counted than there were ever polled, and many that were known to have been polled for the Independent ticket were not counted. It was a grand

piece of ballot-box stuffing by our officials. At some of the precincts they refused to take the votes of some who they suspected of polygamy. Voters asked to take the oath were refused the only reply being "You can't vote so you had better leave." The independent ticket was gotten up by principally men at Holbrook but the Anti-Mormon party whipping part of them into line broke their ranks and was the cause of their defeat. By the trick of changing the ticket & stuffing the ballot boxes the Anti-Mormon ticket had a large majority which is to say we had to be bled by these human leeches for two more years. The main men on the Anti-Mormon ticket are E.S Stover, L. Martin, J. M. Houch who murdered a man for his money, J. H. Hubbell who lives with a woman he is not married to, and others of the same class. M. J. Burgess a candidate on the Independent Ticket is the most straight forward man on the ticket and received less votes. It is tolerably well established by circumstances that J. H. Hubbell who ran for sheriff entered into a compact with the leading horse and cattle thieves of the county pledging himself to shield them in their free booting business for their support at the election which he got. We have now noted a few of these doings of the Ring and will say in conclusion they have stuffed the ballot boxes, they have thrown out our votes without counting them, they have deprived our people of holding office when elected by voting at the polls. They have raised our taxes higher than assessed without our knowledge, they have squandered the public funds, they have instigated the Indians and Mexicans to prey upon our stock. They have called our most respected sisters prostitutes, and our children bastards. They advocated lynch law and the use of the rope and shot gun upon our best and most worthy citizens for no other reason than that they were Mormons.

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History of St Johns.

Having obtained quite a minute account of the settlement of St. Johns and the organization of the place etc from Bishop Udall. We, here, give a chapter as he has made it out for the State Records. The settling of St Johns by Solomon and Morris Barth and some Mexicans in the year 1873 has already been noted. They made what was known as the Ruby ditch on the East side of the river also the Element on the same side and the Barth ditch on the West side through which they conducted waters upon the land adjacent which they cultivated in a rude and very limited way until the fall of 1879. During this period there was a very lawless and wicked element ruled the region. Many men were murdered and others lynched. On the 16 day of November 1879 Elder A M. Tenney agreeable to instructions from Apostle Wilford Woodruff

valley where Snowflake now stands. They had made some little money by furnishing Gen. Crook's troops with beef and they located here for ranching and farming purposes. Evans was the principal but soon drew out and left the place to Stinson. Up to the time that the Mormons came into the country Cooley and Stinson were the main settlers on Silver Creek and Show Low which extended about 50 miles. They owned the most fertile spot and owned almost the entire control of the water and said that there was no more than they wanted for their own use consequently no room for new settlers, this made it quite hard for the difficult people to get locations when they came to the country. The claims of Milligan and Barth at Round Valley and St Johns was ~~like~~ as extensive as Stinson and Cooley's. Cooley's location being in the timber he soon put up some log cabins and by the labor of Indians brought under cultivation about 300 acres of fine land on the Creek. He married two Apache Squaws, and by this move formed a friendly relationship with the Indians who assisted him very much in his labors by this step he introduced polygamy into the country before the arrival of the Mormons. Cooley acted as a guide through the country for several of Crook's expeditions and some others still later. Stinson's location being farther from the timber he built a small cabin of rock. He employed Mexicans and took out the waters of Silver Creek which cost quite heavily. He brought under cultivation about 300 acres of land on which he raised barley and some vegetables. Stinson did not follow Cooley's example in marrying but he kept a Mexican woman as a mistress. She had two children by him but he sent her away when the Whites commenced to settle in his neighborhood.

History of the Little Colorado Stake.

The Little Colorado Stake being the first established in Arizona it might be proper to give here the settling and organization of that stake as it did much towards the settling and planting of the Eastern Arizona Stake in its infancy. About the 16th day of January 1876 the Church authorities called a considerable number of missionaries for the purpose of forming settlements on the Little Colorado River or its tributaries. It was the design in sending out these colonies to establish the United Order in all of them simultaneously with their settlement. Soon after the call was made under the presidency of Brigham Young convened in Salt Lake City for the purpose of effecting an organization before the transaction of such other business as might be deemed necessary to further the interest of the project at this meeting the called missionaries were divided into four companies commanded respectively by Elders Lot Smith, George Lake, William A. Allen and Jesse O. Ballenger. Many of the missionaries made plenty

purchased the Solomon and Morris Barth squatters rights to the greater portion of the land lying in and around St Johns Ariz and nearly all the water claims belonging to said lands agreeing to pay 770 head of average American cows from three to seven years old. In this purchase was included three ranches at the Meadows, eight miles below St. Johns. Since this first purchase and up to 1886 the people have bought out other claims to the amount of about $6000. On the 24th day of November 1879 Elder C. M. Tenney was appointed by Apostle W Woodruff to preside over the St. Johns settlement. Elders Joseph Hiram Watkins, and William F. James, Indian missionaries from Ogden, Utah were the first to locate with their families on the St. Johns purchase. They were soon followed by others and at the quarterly conference of the Stake March 27, 1880 at Snowflake 190 souls were reported from this branch which at that time belonged to the Snowflake Ward. A townsite was selected by Apostle Woodruff and others, a little over 1 mile north of the little Mexican town of St Johns and it was surveyed by Major S. G. Ladd, county surveyor sometime in January or February 1880 the fields were also surveyed and laid off in 7 acre lots about this time. The first meeting of the saints was held by Apostle Woodruff some time in December or January in the house of brother Menanciano Tunnell a Mexican from the early part of March till the following November of 1880 the saints held their meetings worships in the Bowery, a room built of and covered with greasewood brush which was dedicated by brother James Richey on the 7th of March. By letters from Apostle Woodruff and Counselor John W. Young the average price of land was fixed at $8 per acre and city lots $25 each. On the 14th of March 1880 brethren were selected and sustained to act as teachers in the St Johns branch and on the same day deacons were organized with brother Richard Gibbons president and J. W. Brookbank was sustained as clerk of the place in Feb. 1880. On March 28th, 1880 Brothers J. H Watkins was sustained as branch clerk in the place of brother Brookbank who was called on the Indian mission in New Mexico. Sept 1, 1880 the St Johns female Relief Society was organized with Sisters Lucindy Richey, President by the Stake President Sister Wilmirth East. The same day the Y. M. M. I. A. with John F. Sherwood by Smith D. Rogers, Stake President. The same day the Y. M. L. A. Association was organized with Sister Elvira Emma Hale president by Sister Ida F. Hunt Stake president. The Sabbath School was organized the same day with Joseph H Watkins superintendent by John A West, Stake Supt. Sept 19, 1880 Apostles E Snow and B. Young, F. D. Lepman President of Pacific Stake, and William H. Dame President of Parawan Stake visited the Saints in this branch. Jesse N Smith and L. H. Hatch of the Stake Presidency also arrived. Two meetings were held at which brother Snow advised the Saints to change their townsite location. He thought the best place would be adjoin the Mexican town on the West and North side. Apostle Woodruff also

sanctioned by letter the change of townsite. Elder David K Udall was ordained Bishop of the St Johns Ward on the 5th of June 1880 by Apostle Erastus Snow at the Blendale, King Co, Utah. He arrived at Snowflake on the 6th of October of the same year and was received a member of the St Johns Ward and entered upon his official duties Oct 9, 1880. The various organizations were continued in a ward capacity as they had existed in the branch. President Jesse N. Smith and counselor Oscar Mann visited the Ward and held meetings on Oct 9th when it was voted that the townsite be changed to the one suggested by Apostle Erastus Snow. In a short time city lots were laid off 12 rods square in blocks 24 rods square and streets 6 rods wide according to the plan suggested by the Stake Presidency. During the Spring of 1881 the farming land was resurveyed and laid off in 40 acre blocks to conform with the section lines with streets around each 40. two rods wide north and south and twenty feet wide east and west. And forty acre lots being subdivided into 5, 10 and 20 acre lots. In a letter of instructions from President John Taylor Sept 24, 1880 A. M. Jenney was instructed to turn over all books, papers, etc pertaining to the St Johns purchase and to the branch organization to Bishop D.K. Udall which was subsequently done. Feb 23, 1881 brother James Richey was set apart as first counselor to Bishop Udall by Pres. Jesse N. Smith. W. H. Gibbons was ordained high priest and set apart second counselor to Bishop Udall at Snowflake, March 21, 1881 by Jesse N. Smith. March 26, 1882 brother James Richey resigned his position as first counselor to bishop Udall. Brother W. H. Gibbons was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation. Brother Elijah N. Freeman was appointed to be second Counselor to Bishop Udall and was set apart on the same day by President Jesse N. Smith. Jan 5, 1882 the Primary Association was organized by the Ward authorities with Sister Hannah Romney president. March 29, 1886 the first quorum of priests was organized with D.K. Udall, Pres. The first and second quorum of teachers was organized the same date by Bishop Udall with W. H. Gibbons president of the 1st Quorum and J. H. Keele, president of the second ~~Quorum~~. The first, second and third quorums of deacons were organized by Bishop Udall April 5, 1886 with Charles W. Davis president of the 1st Quorum, Henry Overson, president of the 2nd quorum and Leroy Gibbons president of the 3rd quorum. Prior to these organizations the deacons and priests were presided over by Elders and Teachers were acting without any regular organization. Brother A. J. Kemp and Joseph B Patterson assistant secretaries to Brother Watkins acted as ward clerks from May 1882 when Brother Watkins left to return to Utah until March 28, 1885 when Samuel D Moore was sustained as Ward Clerk. The first meeting in the school house combined in a log building was erected by donations in the autumn and winter

of 1881. The school teacher was Anna Romney. The Ward had been visited by the following Apostle Wordruff and Counselor John W. Young in Feb 1880, Apostles E. Snow and B. Young and F. M. Lyman, President of the Juab Stake and W. H. Davis, President of the Panaca Stake Sept 19, 1880. Apostle E. Snow, B. Young and Silas S. Smith, President of St. Louis Stake Feb 26, 1881. Apostle Brigham Young and H. J. Grant March 31, 1883. During their visit the organized the Meadows branch into a Ward, Peter Isaacson being ordained Bishop, and the Navajo Branch into a Ward, Ernest A. Tietjen being ordained bishop. They were accompanied and assisted by the Stake Presidency. Apostles B. Young and H. J. Grant again on Nov 26, 1883. Apostle B. Young and F. M. Lyman on May 17, 1884. President Joseph F. Smith, apostle E. Snow and Elder John Morgan, President of the Southern States Mission Sept 22, 1884. Apostles E. Snow and F. M. Lyman on Nov 19, 1885 at this visit the brethren disorganized the Meadows Ward and attached it to the St Johns Ward appointing Jacob Bushman presiding priest. March 9, 1886 Presiding Bishop W. B. Preston accompanied by Elder A. K. Thurber arrived from Savoia and in company with bishop Udall proceeded to Snowflake on the 11th to attend the quarterly conference to commence there on the 13th. April 13, 1886 President Franklin Spencer of the Sevier Stake, arrived, spoke at priesthood meeting the same evening and at sabbath meeting the next day. The Ward had been visited many times by President Jesse N. Smith and his counselors. There are now 1886 three branches in the Ward, that is The Meadows Branch, Sawmill branch presided over by W. C. Davis, the Walnut Branch presided over by Moroni Richey. The majority of the land of St. Johns is heavy clay loam suitable for farming. When properly irrigated it is very productive for small grain and corn. Water in the months of June and July, is usually very scarce and not being more than enough for 500 acres has caused litigation and local strife. On March 27, 1886 D. K. Udall and J. B. Milner were appointed on the part of the saints, Antonio Gonzales and Serafin Apodaca on the part of the Mexicans to arbitrate the water difficulties existing between the saints and the Mexicans. The award was made in the beginning of April giving to the Agricultural Associations ditch on the east side of the river 2/5 of the stream, 3/5 of all lands lying under the ditches leading from the river between the lands of the Agricultural Association and the town of St. Johns. To increase the water facilities the saints had commenced to make two reservoirs, one lying about 1¼ miles south of St. Johns, and the other adjoining the town on the North. The one near town covers about 60 acres, the other about 125 acres. The saints have already expended about $4000 on them and the canals leading to them. A Post Office was established in the summer of 1880, brother Sextius E. Johnson was commissioned postmaster, but through corruption of our enemies he never

obtained the keys and the other appertenance belonging to the office. Later on in the season E S. Storer of the Old Town was appointed Postmaster/
In Jan 1883 the St Johns printing and publishing Co was organized with D. K. Udall, President. The said Company then purchased the "Arizona Pioneer" from Charles A. Franklin who had been editing it from July previous. This was the first paper published in Apache County. The Company changed the name of the paper to the "Orion Era". W. B. Miles from the date of purchase to March 1, 1885, since then it has been under the editorship of John B. Milner. April 4, 1886 President Jesse N. Smith assisted by Elder A. K. Thurber called a meeting of the Saints in the upper room of the St Johns Tithing Office, dedicated the office, the improvements and the lot and the town site also on the same day organized a prayer circle in the St. Johns Ward with Bishop Udall as President. Improvements on the tithing grounds at this date amounted to $5000. The first sawmill belonging to St. Johns was put in on Mogollon Mountain about 30 miles South and west of here by Richey and Company in the Autumn of 1880. The Organization of the St Johns Cooperative Store was effect Feb 24, 1881 with D.K. Udall, President and superintendent with a capital of some $2500. This institution was taken up early in the summer of 1880 by Counselor John W. Young + President Jesse N. Smith and others but it was not organized until the above date. Jan 8, 1884 the St Johns Cooperative Flouring Mill was organized Alexander Nichols was President and Superintendent The Mill was put in operation about the 15th March 1886. The St Johns Cooperative Stock Raising Company was first organized in the Autumn of 1881 and was dissolved in the summer of 1882 and another cooperative herd was organized in Oct 1884 with Henry T. Hobson, President. The people of St Johns have met with very little opposition from our enemies both whites and Mexicans from their first settling there until the last few months. The Saints have been deprived of their rights both politically and legally by those in power in the County and territory. The people have been robbed of their water privileges, their land has been jumped, their stock stolen leaving many of the brethren without teams. They have been insulted and abused until at times it seems unbearable. They have been forced contrary to law to assist their neighbors in building an expensive school house, taxes levied upon the people for this purpose amounted to more than $900. The people have been deprived of the privilege of voting merely by the diction of the local judge of election. Their school district has been taken from them without the process of law and the people have been forced to accept of such teachers as the Ring sent and associate their children with those of low filthy habits in the school room or employ and pay their own teachers, and be deprived of the school funds that were justly and legally due them. The people chose the latter. They have

fenced and built in our streets and when we have applied to the courts for redress of these grievances they have invariably decided against us. In a water suit we brought against Charles Noyer in 1881 to obtain our rights, in another water case Alfonzo Young sought to establish a water claim for 160 acres of land and when he had no interest in the water ditch. Prior to this time however the people had rented and given him water sufficient to irrigate a small piece of land. The courts decided in his favor in 1884. The same year the courts decided against the people in their endeavors to retain their school district, also to remove A. B. McIntosh and his improvements out of one of their streets. The courts also refused their application of injunction to prohibit the assessor from collecting taxes wherein the people were taxed to help the Mexicans to build a school house. These cases were all tried in the district court, Chief Justice French of this Territory was on the bench in this district from the year 1881 to 1884, after which Chief Justice Howard occupied that position until his removal in the fall of 1885. It a riot on the 24 day of June 1882 wherein the Greer boys and others were assaulted by the Mexicans resulting in the death of the father Nathan C. Tenney, who was endeavoring to make peace also a young man by name of James Vaughan, Counselor L.D.H. Hatch's son was wounded at the same time. Bullets by the dozens flew through the streets and the portion of the town where the Saints resided endangered the lives of the citizens. This promiscuous shooting was only a repitition of what had transpired many times. In March 1884 an attempt was made by the Ring or outriders to jump the saint's city lots which resulted in a show of pistols and mob display on the part of the gentiles and to all human appearances it appeared as if it would be a death struggle but by the blessing of God it was diverted. After Bishop Udall and others had endangered their lives to establish a peace, they were arrested on a complaint of unlawful assembly and taken before Seraphin Apodaca Justice of the Peace. The paper was illegally gotten up they were discharged, shortly afterwards they were rearrested and taken before George A McCarty U.S. Court Commissioner in consequence of this being a battle for the Mormons they waived an examination and were bound over to wait action of the Grand Jury. The case was considered by that body to be illegal and all thrown out. There have been quite a number of men called to St Johns of whom about 2/3 have been numbering 250 of that number there about 140 remaining, some being discouraged with the country and some with the people left the place and have gone to other places. At the time of last jumping St. Johns recived aid and comfort from various wards in the stake, agreeable to the instructions of the President of the Stake by many of the brethren going to the aid of the brethren and helping

them to hold their lands and locations. Some of the brethren remained at St. Johns for several months. About this time the feeling was so bitter against the Saints that the Saints felt under necessity of carrying firearms. There has been considerable assistance rendered to the St Johns Ward by the Church and by the people of the Stakes in Utah. In the Spring of 1885 President John Taylor issued a tithing office order for $1000 and there was collected from the different Stakes in Utah $1187, paid amounts were appropriated and used by the settlers of St Johns for breadstuffs and seed grain.

Prosecutions for Polygamy, Etc.

We have noticed some of the prosecutions that have been enacted against us by the people of this county. We will now mention some of the first for polygamy and some of the other offenses that we have been subjected to. In June 1884 Miles P. Romney was arrested on the charge of perjury also David K. Udall and Joseph Crosby who were taken before the U.S. Commissioner George A. McCarter and bound over in $2000 bonds each to await the action of the U.S. Grand Jury at Prescott. When the jury convened they ignored all the bills and the parties were discharged. At that session of the Grand Jury, August 1884 they indicted A.M. Jenney, A.J. Kemp, P.J. Christopherson, W.J. Flake and J.M. Skousen, B.H. Wilhelm and D.K. Udall on charges of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. These brethren were all arrested except B.H. Wilhelm and taken to Prescott to give bonds. The commissioner at St. Johns refusing to take bonds was a great hardship upon the brethren for they had to pay their own way back. All these brethren except Wilhelm, went to Prescott stand their trial November term of court 1884. Brother A.M. Jenney of St Johns, P.J. Christopherson of Omer and A.J. Kemp of Alpine were tried and convicted on both charges and sentenced to 3½ years each imprisonment in the house of correction at Detroit, Michigan. Brother W.J. Flake and J.M. Skousen of Omer seeing that it was no use to make any defense pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at the pen at Yuma. All the brethren were fined $500 each. Bishop Udall's case was continued for the term in consequence of lack of evidence. During the progress of these trials hell appeared on every corner. Chief Justice Howard before whom the cases were tried and Col. Zabriskie, U.S. Prosecuting Attorney and the populus of Prescott were determined on conviction law or no law. Ammon M. Tenney's case was first tried the prosecution did not even claim that the married took place in this territory or that had taken place within the last three years, which barred it by the Statutes of limitations. They showed in evidence that he had some six years before in Utah introduced two women as his wives and that he had so in Arizona since. Tenney was not allowed to plead the statutes of limitation or jurisdiction of the court. The

marriage having taken place some 12 years previous and in another territory. Brother Kemp's case was still plainer than Jenney's. He had been married longer and the most proof he had more than one wife was that two women had drawn goods at the store and had them charged to his account. His case like Jenneys was barred by the statute of limitations and his offense if committed was done in another territory. There was still less proof in Christopherson's case the most being that a child had called him father. His case was like the others barred by the statute of limitations and the marriage was consummated outside of this territory. The brethren had all gone to Prescott quite confident that they would all be cleared of the charge of polygamy at least, as it was impossible by any fair construction of the law to convict them on that count. The brethren were all sentenced the 5th of December 1854. At this term of court the U.S. Grand Jury indicted Miles P. Romney for perjury in making final proof on a preemption claim and D.K. Udall as his witness, also Joseph Crosby were also indicted. The two latter were bound over in the sum of $2000. The indictment against Brother Romney was quashed on account of illegality. The attorney employed in the polygamy case were John A Rush, J.C. Herndon of Prescott and brother John B. Milner, late of Idaho. The case of Jenney, Kemp and Christopherson were appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory by Thomas Fitch Rush and Herndon. It was argued and decided against them a new hearing was obtained, argued, and is now pending the decision of the Supreme Court of this Territory. On July 15, 1885 Brother Udall and Crosby appeared in Court at Prescott to stand their trial on the charge of perjury. John A. Rust, John C. Herndon and Harris Baldwin being their attorneys, Chief Howard on the bench and Colonel Fabrisky U.S. Prosecuting Attorney. Brother Miles P Romney did not appear in consequence of the indictment under which he was held, having been quashed but there existed such strong prejudice against him and feeling that he would be convicted, no matter about the law in the case, that he was advised not to attend. Therefore his bonds of $2000 which were given before the indictment were quashed, and a new indictment having been found was forfeited and were afterwards paid mostly by the people of Snowflake and vicinity, Flake being surety for the amount. Brother Crosby went to trial on 28th July - the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. On the 3rd of August D.K. Udall went to trial and on the 6th the verdict of guilty was brought in and on the 10th he was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment at the House of Correction in Detroit Michigan and on the 17th of Dec. 1885 he received Presidential pardon. At his trial the court would not accept any explanation of motives or intent of defense. The case of ~~Udall~~ polygamy against Udall is now pending. The expenses in these cases and those in St Johns are about as follows. Attorney fees Carlos Noyes $ - water case $100. Elogio Nuanez

-suit water $200, school case injunction $200 carried forward $200. Suit for damages on the above compromise with school trustees of 1st district $200, unlawful assembly case $75, polygamy cases including all cash outlay $3549.54 perjury cases including all cash outlay $3784.37. $7108.41 Total. We are not posted as to the amount paid to Thomas Fitch by the Church on appeal cases. This is the cash outlay on the cases no account being made of the great loss of time of the defendants and their witnesses especially those that went to Prescott, 250 miles away, some of them going three times. There has been many minor suits instigated against the saints to annoy them in different places. The Green case although not a Mormon one, was doubtless started to affect them, cost something over $2000. The most of the expenses have been raised by the brethren in the different wards and much more has been added by different ways caused by prosecutions. In consequence of these illegal proceedings those who thought themselves in danger of being prosecuted for polygamy were advised to go to Mexico. This move was made in January 1885 and in the first part of February nearly all the polygamists started for Mexico, a few going to Utah and elsewhere. Many went from the Little Colorado Stake. Those who went from this Stake to Mexico were about as follows:- from Woodruff- L. M. Savage, from Snowflake- Jesse N. Smith, John Hunt, Joseph Peterson, Jesse N. Smith Jr, Samuel H Rogers, John Kartchner, James Palmer, George Bryant, Isaac Turley, W. W. Roundy, N B. Roundy. From Taylor- Joseph S Cordon, Thomas Hawkins, James Freestone, J. T. Willis. From Eagar- S. E Johnson, B. H. Wilhelm. From Navajo- Peter Neilson, Hyrum Judd W. Johnson, John Bloomfield, Jerome Judd. From St Johns - John Eden, J. S. Harris, Franklin Scott, Ralph Ramsay, J. A. Moffitt, John H. Clunk, H. A Thompson, A. V. Gibbons, Andrew Miner, John Butler and Miles P. Romney. From Omer - E. A. Taylor, P N Schoonen, Peter Jensen, J. H Earl. From Amity Wesley Norton, A. W. Holden, From Alpine - E. A. noble, H. R Burk, From Heber - J. C. Williams. From Pleasanton - W. B. Maxwell, W. C. McClellan. These brethren with a few others who were not in any particular danger went to Mexico and about 10 went to Utah. Of the whole number about ½ afterwards returned, some of them being absent more than a year. This sudden flight of so many of the principle men of the stake left things in quite a bad state and the growth of the settlements were checked for a time. Many of the shareholders of the A C M I drew out to get supplies. With this heavy drain and the taking away of so much means and trade, also the building of a new store were causes that effected the store very much and that institution came very near going down. The private losses sustained by those who moved would amount up to many thousands of dollars. The names of those who figured prominently in our persecutions are E. A. Stover, post-

master of St Johns, J. L. Hatbell present Sheriff of St Johns, Solomon Barth merchant of St Johns, C. A. Franklin (Banta) ex-probate judge of St Johns, Alfred King recorder of ~~St~~ Clerk District Court, Thomas Hessey, ex-county sheriff St Johns, Antonio Gonzales, ex member Board of Supervisors St Johns, Roman Lopez, ex-member Board of Supervisors St Johns, Feather Martin ex-member Board of Supervisors Springerville; Charles Kinner, ex-clerk of Board of Supervisors Springerville; E. & C. Bunch probate judge Springerville; W. M. Rudd, county judge St Johns; George A McCarter - editor of "Apache Chief" and U. S Commissioner St Johns; Harris Baldwin attorney St Johns; A. D. McIntosh - ex deputy U. S. Marshall St Johns; E. D. Johnson, Ed Lewis, Joseph Compton, Philip Hahn, Dan Deboise, Walter Darling saloon keeper St Johns, John Nicholson St Johns, Jack Evans Springerville; Serafin Apodaca court assessor St Johns; Eleyandro Peralta St Johns. The above are the names of the principle ones but there are quite a number more who are just as bitter against the Saints but they have lacked the means and ability to show it so much. At the November term the U. S. grand jury at Prescott indicted Edmond Ellsworth of Showlow, and John H Standifird of Taylor for polygamy. Brother Ellsworth was arrested and taken to Prescott, he was afterwards tried, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment ~~and to Yuma~~ at Yuma pen. His trial was another expense ~~that~~ which is not included in the above mentioned expenses.

Items of Interest in Ordination of Stake and Ward Offices.

While Apostle Erastus Snow and party were encamped at the forks of the road twenty miles north of Ft. Apache on Monday Sept 30, 1878 Jesse N Smith was chosen by President Snow to preside over this Stake. This selection was soon afterward confirmed by the First Presidency of the Church, President Smith came to Arizona and entered upon his duties as president of the Stake in January 1879, and at the first quarterly conference held at Snowflake June 28 and 29, 1879 he proposed the name of the Stake, Eastern Arizona Stake which was done. Jesse N Smith was set apart as President of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion at Salt Lake City in Feb 1880 by Apostle Erastus Snow. Lorenzo H. Hatch was set apart as first counselor to President Smith at Snowflake June 29, 1879 by Apostle W. Woodruff. Oscar Mann was set apart as 2nd counselor by President Smith in Snowflake Dec 1879. At a quarterly conference held in Snowflake Sept 26 and 27, 1880 the high council was organized with the following members who drew the numbers opposite their names: Jesse N Perkins 1, Joseph Fish 2, Charles Shumway 3, Noah Brimhall 4, Samuel H. Rogers 5, Moses Larson 6, Benjamin H Wilbur 7, John A. West 8, William D. Kartchner 9, Edward W. Earl 10, Thomas L. Greer 11, and John W. Truman 12. Their ordination was as follows: Jesse N. Perkins was ordained a high priest and set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle Brigham Young, Joseph Fish was set apart at Snowflake Nov 7, 1880 by Jesse N. Smith, Charles Shumway was ordained a high priest and set apart at Snowflake Sept 26th 1880 by Apostle Erastus Snow. Noah Brimhall was

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Samuel H. Rogers was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle E. Snow. Hans Larson was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Counsellor Oscar Mann, Bateman H. Wilhelm was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Counsellor L.H. Hatch. John Q. West was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Pres Jesse N. Smith. William D. Kartchner was ordained a High Priest and set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle B. Young. Edward W. East was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Counsellor L.H. Hatch. Thomas L. Greer was ordained a High Priest and set apart at Snowflake by Apostle E. Snow. John W. Freeman was set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by President Jesse N. Smith. The following were afterward chosen and set apart as high counsellors to fill vacancies. James Davis set apart at Snowflake Sept 26, 1881 by Apostle Erastus Snow to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas L. Greer, Albert Minnerly was ordained a High Priest and set apart at St Johns March 26, 1882 by Pres Jesse N. Smith to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bateman H. Wilhelm. Warren R. Kenney was ordained a High Priest and set apart at Alma July 1, 1883 by Jesse N. Smith to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Hans Larson, Andrew S. Gibbons was ordained a High Priest and set apart at Taylor Sept 29, 1883 by Jesse N. Smith to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Edward W. East. Smith D. Rogers was set apart at St Johns March 31, 1881 by Jesse N. Smith to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jesse N. Perkins. Eric Larsen was a high priest and set apart at St Johns March 27, 1886 by President Jesse N. Smith to fill a vacancy caused by the death of A.S. Gibbons. Peter Christoffersen was set apart at St. Johns June 19, 1887 by Apostle Brigham Young to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Noah Brinkall. Paul Smith was set apart as president of the High Priests Quorum at Snowflake Sept 26 1880 by Apostle Erastus Snow. Lewis P. Cardon was set apart as 1st counsellor to Paul Smith at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle Brigham Young. George Gillian was ____. Simon Hansen ____, Henry J. Pollett was set apart as 2nd counsellor to Paul Smith at St. Johns March 28, 1886 by Jesse N. Smith in place of Simon Hansen removed. John R. Hulet was set apart President of the 1st Quorum of Elders at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle Brigham Young, Pres Jesse N. Smith was set apart as 1st Counsellor to J.R. Hulet. Minian Miller was set apart 2nd counsellor to John R. Hulet. Minian Miller was set apart as President of the 1st Quorum of elders in place of John R. Hulet, ordained a Seventy at Snowflake March 14 1886 by Counsellor Oscar Mann. Elijah M. Freeman was set apart as president of the 2nd Quorum of Elders, Joseph H. Watson was apart as 1st counsellor to E.M. Freeman at St Johns, March 26, 1886 by President Jesse N. Smith. Joseph A. Moffitt was set apart as 2nd counsellor to E.M. Freeman at St Johns on March 26, 1882 (?) by Counsellor L. H. Hatch. Joseph Hales was set apart as President of the 2nd Quorum of Elders at St Johns by A.K. Thurber in place of E.M. Freeman bishop councillor March 27, 1886. Thomas Pilkinky was set apart 1st Counsellor

preparations to depart to their new fields of labor and on the 3rd day of February 1876 those living at or near Salt Lake City together with all who had arrived from the country to the North bade farewell to the city of the Saints and wended their way southward. After encountering a variety of fortune and vicissitudes ~~that~~ which necessarily are incident to travelling to a new country without roads, etc they arrived on the 23rd day of March 1876 at Sunset Crossing on the Little Colorado. On the next day, the 24th an advance of 20 miles or more was made which brought them to the vicinity of where St Joseph is now located. Here a council was held, representatives from the first three companies were in attendance. The country was soon explored and townsites selected. Brother Allen and company settled about 20 miles Southeast of the Sunset Crossing the place was named Allen. Brother George Lake and company located on the opposite side of the river about 2 miles southwest of Allen they called the place Obed, which name it still bears. President Lot Smith and his company returned from the mines and settled 3 miles below and northwest of Sunset Crossing. This place was named Sunset. Brother Jesse O Ballenger and company located about four miles north of Sunset Crossing ~~to~~ on the west side of the river, the place was called Ballenger later Brigham City. The whole available force from the several settlements proceeded to prepare the land for sowing and planting such seed as they were able to bring with them from Utah. The construction of dams in the river occupied much time and required many a hard blow it was an enigma then as now whether they could be made permanent. The settlements of Allen and Obed united their labors in the construction of one dam only, six miles of ditch was necessary to carry the water from the river to the land at Obed and about 3 miles of ditch for the settlement of Allen. Sunset build a dam just below the junction of Clear Creek with the Colorado and made some 3 miles of ditch. Those by Ballengers commenced work opposite their camp but subsequently moved about 1/2 mile further up the river. They did not succeed in getting the water out for irrigating purposes in 1876 for the river channel at that ~~place~~ Point ~~of the Colorado~~ was deep and the Colorado afforded but little water. The United Order was established in all the camps. June 2nd 1876 counselor D. H. Wells, Apostle Erastus Snow, and Brigham Young Jr. and others arrived at Sunset. Meeting was held there on the 4th and Obed on the 5th at Allen on the 6th and Ballenger on the evening of the 7th. These visiting brethren started on their return trip to Utah on the 8th via Lee's Ferry. Many Indians of the Navajo and Moquis tribes visited the different settlements and manifested a most friendly ~~about~~ spirit. During the summer many of the settlers returned to Utah some to bring their families

to Joseph Hales March 26, 1886 by J. Spencer. Solomon Waite was set apart as counsellor to Joseph Hales March 26, 1886 by ———, John Hunt was set apart as president of the 1st Quorum of Priests at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Pres Jesse N. Smith. Smith D. Rogers set apart as Stake President of the Young Mens Mutual Improvement Association at Snowflake, Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle E Snow and he chose Joseph W. Smith as 1st and Alex Larson as 2nd counsellor. John A. West was set apart as Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle B. Young. He chose John R Hulet and Smith D. Rogers as his assistants. Wilmirth East was set apart as Stake President of the Female Relief Society, she chose as her counsellors 1st Counsellor Emma S. Smith and as her second counsellor Lois B. Hunt. Emma S. Smith was set apart as Stake President of the female Relief Society in place of Wilmirth East removed. She chose as her counsellors Lois B. Hunt and ——— White. Ida J. Hunt was set apart as Stake President of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association she chose for her counsellors Sarah E. Smith and Emma E. Larson. Mary Ellen Freeman was set apart as president of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association in place of Ida J. Hunt resigned at St Johns March 25, 1886 by Pres. Jesse N. Smith, she chose Mary E. Farr her first and Adelaide M. Fish for second counsellors. Eliza Hawkins was set apart as President of the Stake Primary Association, she chose Ruth Rogers first and Mary Jane Merrill second counsellor. William W. Eagar was set apart as President of the 3rd Quorum of Elders by Jesse N. Smith at Union Nov 26, 1886. The following were set apart as alternate High Councilmen Edward M. Webb was set apart as alternate high councilor at St Johns June 19, 1887 by Apostle F. M. Lyman. M. H. Petersen was ordained a high priest and set apart as alternate member of the High Council at St Johns by Apostle J. H. Smith June 19, 1887. August Miner was ordained a High Priest and was set apart as alternate member of the High Council at St Johns June 19, 1887 by Pres Jesse N. Smith. Willard Farr was ordained High Priest and set apart as alternate member of the High Council at St Johns June 19, 1887 by Pres. L. H. Hatch.

Snowflake Ward

This place was organized by Apostle Erastus Snow on Sept 24, 1878. He selected John Hunt as Bishop and the following day located the townsite. The first conference of the Stake was held here June 28, 29, 1879. The first school house was built by subscription in Nov + Dec 1879. The first school teacher was M. E. Leslie and the number of pupils enrolled over 72. It appears that Amelia Hunt (Mrs Orrin Kartchner) taught school in the Spring of 1879 and Mr. Leslie in the fall of 1879.) The female Relief Society was organized by Wilmirth East July 12, 1880 with 30 members. The Young Men Association was organized July 12, 1880 with

22 members. The Sunday School was organized by John A West July 18, 1880 number of pupils 140. The Young M M I A was organized July 17, 1880 with 15 members. The primary association was organized May 9, 1881 by Wilmith East. Post Office established June 27, 1881 with W. D. Kartchner postmaster. First meeting house, Stake house erected by the people in 1884 at a cost of $1000. (The school house Relief Society Hall served before this time). The first store was established Snowflake Coop by the people Jan 23, 1881 with the following as directors Jesse N. Smith Pres, John Hunt, W. J. Flake, John R Hulet John A. West, John Kartchner and A Z. Palmer. The Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institution was organized in Snowflake June 27, 1881. Holbrook was to be the principle place of business. The first board of directors were Jesse N. Smith, Pres; Lot Smith, David K Udall, E A Noble, P.G. Christiansen, L. M Savage, S E Johnson, Jos Standifird, John Hunt, James C. Owens and J. H. Richards. John Hunt was set apart as Bishop of Snowflake at Snowflake June 29, 1879 by Apostle Wilford Woodruff. (Died Sept 24, 1879). William J. Flake was set apart as first counsellor to John Hunt at Snowflake June 29, 1879 by Apostle Wilford Woodruff. John Kartchner was set apart as second counsellor to John Hunt at Snowflake June 29, 1879 by Apostle Wilford Woodruff. John H. Willis Jr was set apart as second Counsellor to John Hunt in place of John Kartchner removed - date Dec 15, 1885.

Woodruff Ward

Woodruff was first settled in April 1877. The first house was built by Lewis P. Cordon. The place was first presided over by N. C. Jenney after which L. H. Hatch presided up to the time of the ward organization which was done Sept 26, 1880, James C. Owens being set apart as Bishop. The first Post Office established in June 1880 James Deanes as postmaster. The Sunday School was organized Feb 1878 by President Lot Smith. Female Relief Society was organized Nov 15, 1882 with 11 members. The Young M M I Association was organized Jan 25 1883 with 15 members. The Young L M I Association was Feb 13, 1884 with 22 members. The Primary Association was organized Aug 12th 183 members. The Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institute was moved from Holbrook here Feb 15, 1882. (It had originally been the 14th but cancelled in the 14th.) James C. Owens was set apart Bishop of Woodruff at Snowflake Sept 26 1880 by Apostle Brigham Young. Joseph Lilly White was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 1st Counsellor to James C. Owens at Woodruff, Dec 4, 1881 by Pres. Jesse N. Smith. James R. Owens Jr was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop J. C. Owens by Jesse N. Smith a few days later.

Taylor Ward

Taylor was settled 1878 by Walkers and others. It was first called Walker, then Bagley and afterward named Taylor by Pres. Jesse N. Smith. James Pearce was first settler of our people in the valley but he was a little above the

Jamaite. John H. Standifird was ordained High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Taylor at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle Erastus Snow. W. H. Stinson was Joseph S. Carlon was

Show Low Ward.

This ward was called Forest Dale but after the place was vacated the ward was named Showlow. The first settlement of our people in this ward was made in Forest Dale in March 1878. The first house being built the same month by Joseph Frisby. The ward was organized by Brother Erastus Snow Sept 27, 1878, Oscar Mann as Bishop. The Forest Dale part of the ward was claimed to be on the reservation and our people vacated in 1880 but returned and again vacated in 1882 after the first location Bishop Mann moved away and William Ellsworth was appointed to preside. In 1884 the ward was reorganized with Hans Hansen as Bishop. The Sunday School was organized in April 1878. The Young Men's M.I.A. Association was organized May 1878 with 14 members. The first Post Office was established Jan 1883 with C. E. Cooley, postmaster. The first store was established in the fall of 1883 by Henry Heming. (Heming acquired title to the place and Cooley moved to Eldon Springs later called Cooley's Ranch about 20 miles south of Showlow). Oscar Mann was set apart as Bishop of the Ward at Forest Dale Sept 27, 1878. He chose for his counsellors Orson Cluff and Peter McBride. William Ellsworth was set apart presiding elder of the ward May 29, 1882 he chose for his counsellors Edward Ellsworth and William Ballard. Hans Hansen was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Ward May 13, 1884 by Apostle F. M. Lyman at Showlow, William Ellsworth was ordained a high priest and set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Hans Hansen May 13, 1884 by brother Brigham Young at Showlow. Willard Whipple was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Hans Hansen at Showlow May 13, 1884 by Counsellor L. H. Hatch.

Erastus Ward (Concho)

Bateman H. Wilhelm made a purchase at this place of a Mexican some land in the spring of 1879. C. I. Kemp was ordained a high priest and set apart as Bishop of the Erastus Ward by Pres. Jesse N. Smith at Erastus Dec 29, 1886. Charles H. Riggs was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop C. I. Kemp at Erastus by Pres. Jesse N. Smith, March 13, 1887, Sextus E. Johnson was set apart as Bishop of Erastus in 1880. J. J. Brady was set apart as 1st Counselor to Bishop Johnson.

Ramah Ward (Savoia, N. Mex).

This place was settled by our people in 1877. It was called

Savoia. L.H. Hatch and John Hunt being the first settlers. L.A. Burnham presided for some time. The place was abondoned in 1880. It was resettled and then called Navajo and afterwards named Ramah. James R. McNeill was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Ramah Ward by Pres. Jesse N. Smith at Snowflake Dec. 4, 1886. Ira Hatch was sustained as 1st Counsellor to Bishop McNeill at Snowflake Dec 4, 1886. Josiah E. Ashcroft was ordained a High Priest and was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop McNeill by Pres. Jesse N Smith at Snowflake on Dec 5, 1886. Ernest A Teitzen was set apart as Bishop of Ramah in 1883. Somuel E. Lewis was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Teitzen. Ira Hatch was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Teitzen.

St Johns Ward.

The purchase of land at this place was made by A. M. Tenney Nov 16, 1879. A.M. Tenney was appointed to preside by Apostle W. Woodruff Nov 24, 1879. The Townsite and land was surveyed in the fore part of 1880. The town being a mile below the Mexican town. The Relief Society was organized Sept 1, 1880 by Wilmirth East with Lucinda Richey as President. The Young L.M.I.A association was organized Sept 1, 1880 by Ida T. Hunt with Elvira Emma Nalley as Pres. The Young M.M.I. Association was organized Sept 1, 1880 by Smith D. Rogers with John T. Sherwood as President. The Sunday School was organized Sept 1, 1880 by John A. West with J. R. Watkins superintendent. Sept 19, 1880 Brother E. Snow advised the brethren to move the town site up to next to the Mexicans. Oct 6, 1880 Bishop Udall arrived and immediately entered upon his duties as Bishop of the Ward. Oct 9, 1880 Pres. Jesse N. Smith assisted in the location of the new townsite which was surveyed in early the following Spring. The Primary Organization was organized July 8, 1882 with Hannah Romney, President. The first meeting and School House combined was erected in the fall and winter of 1881. The first school was taught by Emma Romney. The Meadows Ward was added to the St Johns Ward Nov. 19, 1885. The first Newspaper published in July 1882 by C.A. Franklin and sold to the Saints Jan 1883. Ammon M. Tenney was appointed presiding Elder of the St Johns Branch Nov 16, 1879. O.K Udall was set apart as Bishop of St Johns at Sheridan, Kane County, Utah by Apostle Erastus Snow June 5, 1880. James Richey was set apart 1st Counsellor to Bishop Udall by Pres. Jesse N Smith Feb 23, 1881. William H. Gibbons was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Udall at Snowflake March 27, 1881 by Jesse N. Smith. March 26, 1882 James Richey resigned his office as Bishop's counsellor and W.H. Gibbons was sustained as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Udall. Elijah N. Freeman was set apart as 2nd counsellor to Bishop Udall at St Johns March 26, 1882 by Pres. L.H. Hatch

Meadows Ward.

The St Johns Meadows was first settled by our people in the fall of 1879. Brothers Jno Hatch, J.W. Brookbank E.C. Richardson and J.B. Wakefield Indian missionaries were the first settlers. They erected a house dec of the same year. The Ward was organized by Peter Isaacson as Bishop about April 1883 The Sunday School was organized April 16, 1883 with 13 members. The ward was disorganized and added to the St Johns Ward Nov 19, 1885 and John Bowman was appointed presiding priest. Peter Isaacson was set apart as Bishop of the Ward about April, 1883.

Omer Ward.

Peter J. Christopherson was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Ward at Snowflake Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle E. Snow. John T. Eagar was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bro Chas Christopherson. J.K. Robertson was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Brother Christopherson. John T. Eagar was set apart as Bishop of the Omer Ward. Ernest L. Taylor was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Eagar. J. L. Robertson was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Eagar. Omer ward was disorganized and the Union Ward formed out of the Omer and Amity Wards July 4, 1886.

Amity Ward

Amity Ward was organized on Oct 29, 1882 with A. N. Holden as Bishop. Almon N. Holden was set apart as Bishop of the Amity Ward Oct 29, 1882. A.V. Greer was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Holden Oct 29, 1882. David W. Johnson was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Holden Oct 29, 1882. Amity Ward was disorganized and the Union Ward was formed out of Omer and Amity Wards July 4, 1886.

Nutrioso Ward

Dec The first house erected by our people in Nutrioso was built by H.B. Clark in 1880. Meeting house erected in 1882 by subscription. First school teacher Isabell Romney. Post Office established May 2, 1883 John W. Clark Postmaster. First Sawmill erected in 1881. First Store established by John David Lee in Nov 1881. The Sunday School organized April 1881 with 18 members. Female Relief Society organized Sept 9 1881 with 13 members. Primary Association organized Sept 9, 1881 with 26 members. Benjamin Noble was set apart as Bishop of the Nutrioso Ward March 28, 1883. John W. Clark was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Noble March 28, 1883. Lemuel A. Pace was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Noble March 28, 1883. Nutrioso Ward was attached to the Alpine Ward at the Conference at Snowflake Dec 4, 1886 Bishop B. Noble having resigned.

Alpine Ward.

E.A. Noble was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Alpine at Sanpete Sept 26, 1880 by Apostle Brigham Young.

Heber Ward (Lima)

This place was first settled by D.C. Williams and John and Melvin Swartz. L. Watson and others on Feb 28, 1883. The place was included in Alpine Ward. Lorenzo Watson was appointed to preside over the place on March 6, 1883. The place was visited in November when a ward organization was effected. D.C. Williams was sustained as Bishop. The visiting party being B. Young, H. J. Grant, Pres Jesse N. Smith and L.H. Hatch. The ward consisted of 95 souls who were recommended and about the same number who were not. The place was first named Grant and then changed to Heber. The first home was built as a place of protection against the Indians and Mexicans. This was built by the three Swartz brothers John, George, Earl and Lorenzo Watson and was finished on 11 April 1883. The first school house was completed on the 14 Feb 1884. The first teacher was P.A. Dillman. The Sunday School was organized by John A. West Nov 4, 1883 with William Swartz superintendent - number of members 46. The YMMI Assoc was organized Nov 4, 1883 by Smith D. Rogers with John A Swartz as president - number of members 14. The Female Relief Society was organized Jan 7, 1884 by Pres Jesse N. Smith with Elizabeth H. Swartz as President number of members 25. YMMI Assoc was organized Jan 7, 1884 with Dianthia A. Allen as President - number of members 11. The Primary Association was organized Oct 26, 1884 with Virginia Curtis as Pres and 33 members. The Post Office was not yet established. The first store was established by D.C. Williams, J.D. Lee and Hyrum Blank on 1st Jan 1884. The Ward was visited in Nov 1885 by Erastus Snow and F.M. Lyman - they reorganized it and Lorenzo Watson was sustained as Bishop. George C. Williams was set apart as Bishop of Heber Nov 15, 1883. Lorenzo Watson was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Williams Nov 15, 1883. John David Lee was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Williams Nov 15, 1883. Lorenzo Watson was set apart as Bishop of Heber Nov 1885. John David Lee was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop Watson Nov 1885. Newton Adair was set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Watson Nov 1885. William Swartz was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Heber Ward July 7, 1886 by Jesse N. Smith.

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Pleasanton Ward.

William C. McClellan, was set apart as Bishop by Jesse N. Smith at Pleasanton Oct 1882.

Union Ward

At a meeting held in Omer July 4, 1886 it was motioned by Bros. Jesse N. Smith and sustained by the vote of the people that the Wards of Omer and Ashby be united into one and called Union Ward. George H. Crosby was set apart as Bishop of the Union Ward at Omer July 4, 1886 by President Jesse N. Smith. Henry L. Marble was ordained a High Priest and was set apart as 1st Counsellor to Bishop George H. Crosby by Jesse N Smith at Snowflake Sept 12, 1886. Able Alex DeWitt Jr. was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop George H. Crosby by President Oscar Mann at Snowflake Sept 12, 1886.

Items of History 1885-1886

The great number of leading saints who left the State in Feb 1885 on account of illegal prosecutions left many of the settlements without Bishops or leading men, business was checked and all parties felt the loss of these leading citizens. Those who had been at Prescott as witnesses against the brethren had to pay their own expenses, their fees not being sufficient. They now began to see that this prosecution of the saints was costing them something and brought them no friends. They felt the stagnation in business as well as the saints did. This caused many to reflect upon the consequences of their act and they soon become unwilling to go as witnesses against the saints. This and the removal from the Territory of all leading men called a lull in the prosecutions. No institution felt the effects of this more than the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institution. The President, Vice President, Superintendent, Secretary and the majority of the Board of Directors were among the number who left the territory. This with the heavy draw on that Institution of the shareholders who left and the stagnation of business was a very heavy blow and the Institution became very near failing, but by careful management it was again put on a sound footing. Nov 1885 Apostles Snow, Young and Lyman visited the Saints in the State and gave some council and instructions. Brother Young went South via Forts Grant with others going by the way of William Valley. As Brother Snow and Lyman passed Heber they held a meeting there and set apart Lorenzo Watson as Bishop of the place. While the party was at Snowflake Brother Snow wrote to President Jesse N Smith who was in Mexico, to return he thought the danger of prosecutions were over for the present. On receiving the letter President Smith immediately started home leaving Mexico Nov 24th. He

arrived at Smithville on the Gila where he met Apostles Snow and Lyman. He then proceeded on to Snowflake where he arrived in time to attend the quarterly conference which was held in the first part of Dec. 1885. Bishop D. K. Udall returned home about this time from Detroit having been pardoned by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. With the return of these brethren the people began to feel that the dawn of peace and prosperity had again returned and new life was infused into the hearts of the Saints. During the absence of President Smith the Meadows Ward had considerably run down and it was thought advisable to attach it to the St Johns Ward which was done in Nov 1885. At the close of the year 1885 the Cooperative Institutions of the Stake were not in a very good condition. The ACMI at Woodruff was fast gaining its former position and seemed to be on sound footing but not doing the business that it had a short time before. The dam at Woodruff had been rebuilt and now looks as if it were a permanent structure. The Cooperative Store at Snowflake was in a very poor condition but like the ACMI its business was not quite as extensive as it was before the judicial raids. The Snowflake Cooperative Stock Herd was in a sickly condition. The Aztec Cattle Company had bought all the railroad land from about 12 miles east of Snowflake to the San Francisco Mountains, and had brought in thousands of Texas cattle and had turned them loose on the range. This with the dry season helped to destroy the range and this large company taking up every watering place so made it apparent that stock raising would be difficult in this locality. The Snowflake Coop Herd had been started with a quiet effort and had not been supported by the people as it should have been and when these other drawbacks accorded it soon became a weakly thing hardly able to maintain an existence. The Coop Tannery at Snowflake which had been started out of the remnants of the tannery of the Sunset and St. Joseph orders never received the support that it should have had and it never got fairly started but was being dragged along and by a great effort was barely kept alive not enough being done to be of much benefit to the public or shareholders. The Coop Sawmill which had been purchased by W. J. Flake from the Church - it was situated above Sunset west has done much and most of the shareholders who owned small amounts had sold out to Brother Flake so it is now an individual mill than a Coop. One of the boilers was blown up in the following year 1886. At Taylor cooperation was doing but little there not being any Institution there of the kind except the Store which was not in a very good condition. Joseph C. Kay being about the only one who was doing much to make it a success. At Shumway a Mill had been built and an attempt to make it a cooperative mill which failed. President Smith owned an interest in it but soon afterwards sold out to Charles Shumway who became the sole proprietor. At Showlow cooperation had never been started in any form and the people had never built on any foundation

or in any order they being scattered for several miles up and down the stream. Moroni Adair & our people kept a small supply of goods, he getting his goods from the A.C.M.I. Ramah like Shumlow had not started in Cooperation. At Frasers there was a weakly little Coop Store barely kept alive by Sister Wilhelm since Brother Johnson's removal to Mexico. St Johns has a fine Coop Store which is doing quite a large business but is greatly in debt and labors under a great many difficulties having considerable competition. The St Johns Coop Grist Mill is a fine structure, a great benefit to the people and bids fair to be a paying institution to the shareholders. The printing press which is owned by a company has proved a tax to the shareholders. "The Orion Era" which is published by the company does not mean pay expenses. The St Johns Coop Stock herd like the one at Snowflake is not in very prosperous condition. At Omer about the only Cooperative Institution which has been started is the Store and that is badly in debt and run down until it is almost a failure. It is being kept up by John W. Clark, principle shareholder. At Amity a Coop Store was started A.M. Holden was Bishop and general manager of the Institution. He bought on credit, sold his goods on credit, never got his pay so could not pay for them. The store failed in a short time leaving its creditor ACMI to mourn its loss. At Nutrioso a Coop Store is in tolerably good condition but its principly owned by L. Brown who manages the Institution. At Alpine a Coop Store was started but it was a small affair and carried on more like a private store than a Coop. A coop store was started at Heber - O.C. Williams being the principle shareholder, on his leaving the place the commencement of the year it ran down and was sold out to outsiders early in 1886. A few places in the Stake except Snowflake and St Johns have done anything in the line of Cooperation ~~then~~ some of them starting a small weakly store which has been about half sustained by the people. The year 1886 found the people in rather poor circumstances and ~~many~~ company spirit prevailed among the people and many of the saints moved away so the numbers in the Stake were decreasing. At Pleasanton the land fell into the hands of apostates and outsiders and the people moved away so that place was broken up. Shortly after President Jesse N. Smith's return from Mexico Bishop Hunt complained of him being tyrannical and assuming power and authority that did not belong to him. This matter President Smith talked over with the Bishop and his counsellors but it was not fully settled. Apostle Erastus Snow arrived in Snowflake on May 12, 1886 and on Saturday the 15th he had the High Council meet and the differences between Bishop Hunt and President Smith were talked over at great length. The council did not sit upon the case but acted more as teachers to settle it. The point of jurisdiction of the President of a Stake and the Bishop of a Ward was not

settled. The Bishop saying he would not accept of any decision but of the First Presidency. Brother Snow started on South on the 18th. At the June Conference held in Snowflake this matter between the Bishop and the President was again talked over but not settled. A letter was written by the Council to President Taylor upon the subject of jurisdiction. The subject again came up at the Sept Conference but the Bishop did not understand the letter of the First Presidency as the High Council understood it. The question was brought up again at the Dec Conference before the High Council, a complaint was filed against the Bishop by John Oakley. July 2nd 1886 President Smith and party started from Snowflake on a trip through the Stakes. They held meeting the same evening at Eagarsten It was expected to put Jacob Buschmann in Bishop but he claimed that he could not move there unless he could sell at the Meadows so the matter was dropped for the present. The party spent the 4th at the Omer meeting was held which Omer and Amity Wards were annexed and the new ward was called Union. George H. Crosby was set apart as Bishop of the Ward. The party went on over to Heber where a meeting was held on the 7th Bishop Watson was released and Bishop Swapp put in as Bishop of the Ward. Sept 30 Pres Jesse N Smith started to Utah for the purpose of attending conference but before he reached Holbrook he received a telegram to remain in Arizona as he was wanted here. In a few days the instructions came which were for him to remain and look after election matters. The Democrats of the Territory were quite anxious to secure our vote and they promised to furnish lawyers to defend the saints if any were tried for voting. They also promised to work for the repeal of the Stover Bill which disfranchised the Mormons in Arizona. They were willing to give the Mormons their legal rights. President Jesse N Smith immediately wrote letters to the Presidents of the other Stakes in Arizona and acted throughout in the fullest accord with them. Also instructions to all Bishops and encouraged all to be prepared to vote. A convention was held at Winslow at which the Mormons had a representation A ticket was put in the field which was claimed by many to be Anti-Mexican. A few of the St Johns delegates bolted the convention and got up a ticket called Equal Rights. This last ticket drew nearly all the votes of the Mormons and Mexicans of St Johns. The Mormons by the county voted the Democratic ticket but split some on local officers. The Winslow ticket had four Mormons on it, the Assessor + Collector Treasury, Supervisor and Coroner. This ticket was all elected with the exception of John T. Hogue who ran for the Legislature. He was defeated James Scott getting 1st. The defeat of the Equal Rights tickets caused many of the Mexicans to feel quite bitter towards the Mormons for not supporting their ticket better. About the 12 (Oct Ammon M. Tenney, C. H. Kemp and P. J. Christopherson who had been confined in the Detroit House of Correction for about 22 months were pardoned by Pres. Grover Cleveland. The grounds for their pardon were their conviction for Polygamy was illegal. When the news of their pardon

to their new homes, others to stay abandoning the mission. After a lapse of 5 years scarcely 1/10 of those called could be found at their posts of duty. Some who excused themselves circulated false reports concerning affairs in several of the new settlements and depreciated the country to the utmost of their power. As result of the Apostle's visit was to realize in a letter dated at Salt Lake City July 15, 1876 requiring the camps to purge themselves of all those whose natures were full of murmurings and their influence may spread and thwart the design of the mission. On the 19th of August 1876 teams were sent from all the settlements to Lee's Ferry to obtain a steam saw mill, forwarded by the Church from Mt. Trumbull to that point. They returned with it on the 27th of Sept. a site was chosen for it on the Mogollon Mountains about 50 miles west of Sunset. The dams which the brethren had constructed were frequently damaged by floods and on Sept 17, 1876 a furious one swept away all the labors of the settlements of Allen and Obed and entailed many loss upon the settlers of Sunset and Ballenger. Sunset succeeded in raising somewhat about 75 bushels also some corn, the other camps raised a little corn and a few melons, etc. During the fall and winter teams had to be dispatched to Utah a distance of 300 or 400 miles for breadstuffs to sustain the struggling colonists and also for seed for the season of 1877. Those who were not engaged in this duty turned their attention to the erection of houses and forts. Obed and Ballenger built of rock while Allen and Sunset used Cottonwood logs. Before building however, Sunset moved about 2 miles further down the river to its present site. The two lower settlements found the water of the Colorado unfit at times for ordinary use and were obliged to dig wells. During the season of 1877 men and teams were sent to Lee's Ferry for a Grist Mill which the Church had furnished for the benefit of the mission. It was located near the dam at Ballenger's, suitable building was erected and a grinding lot of grain by water power commenced on the 23rd of May 1878. Previously to this time a horse power burr mill had been used. A fatal mistake had been made in selecting the site of the town of Obed contrary to council it was built in a low marshy place that invited disease and chills and fever raged in such severity that the place had to be abandoned. Brother Lake and his company moved to Ballenger and the others went to Allen or Sunset. Nov 12, 1877 a company of Saints, under the leadership of N. P. Beebe, a returned missionary, arrived from the Southern States and were distributed throughout the various camps. These emigrants were generally in destitute circumstances and the older settlers were obliged to divide their meager stores with them

came to the Stake the Saints felt to shout God bless Grover Cleveland for he the first President from Van Buren down who has dared to do justice to the Mormons. At the Dec conference Nutrioso Ward was attached to the Alpine Ward. Bishop Noble of Nutrioso had not received the support from the people that he should have had and feeling that he could not do any good he resigned. Pres. Jesse N. Smith and Joseph Fish made a trip through the stake in Dec principally to look after tithing matters. They left Snowflake Dec 21, 1886 and visited Erastus, Union, Nutrioso, Alpine, Eden and Stratton Wards. An Elders quorum was organized at Union (being the 3rd Quorum) and W. W. Eagar was put in third President on the 29th Erastus Ward was visited and C. J. Kemp was put in Bishop of the place. Brother Kemp was called from Alpine to take charge at Erastus, the latter place had been without a Bishop some two years and needed help very much. The tithing matters were not found in very good condition. Many of the Bishops had used much of it and the amounts that the books showed to be on hand could not be found, and some of the Bishops are not nearly able to make it good. Money has been quite scarce during the year 1886, but crops have been tolerably good and the Saints seem to be in a prosperous condition, still many are uneasy and some are moving away, some South, others to Utah. The Stake has decreased some 400 souls in the last 2 years. Apostle Brigham Young has spent much of the summer in this Stake but being cautious about making himself public he has not mingled with the people publicly. Most of his labors seem to establish the Lamanite mission which is now in a good condition, 12 Indian missionaries have been called from this Stake and most of them are in the field, Ramah being the headquarters of this mission. Those who are in the field are mostly among the Navajo and Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande. The most of them are doing a good work and meet with much success. There are 19 home missionaries besides the High Council who are travelling through the Stake and holding meetings in each settlement about four times a quarter. Our enemies seem quite quiet at present and do not appear to be so bitter. The Democrats of the Territory seem quite friendly. A late act of Governor Zullick was to appoint Pres. Jesse N. Smith notary public. Taking all things into consideration the people are in a prosperous condition and are at peace and are unmolested by their enemies and the year 1887 comes in with as bright a prospect for the Saints in Arizona as could be reasonably be expected.

Incidents of 1887 ARIZONA Land & Cattle Co

The year 1887 came in with favorable prospects in many respects for our people but there were a few dark spots in the background. The Aztec Land and Cattle Company had bought all the railroad lands which

comprised the odd sections from a little East of Sunnyside and extending west about 50 miles and 40 miles wide extending South from the Railroad Track and they also claimed 10 miles in addition as lieu land making it 50 miles wide and 50 long. The Aztec Company has driven all the sheep from this tract not allowing anyone to keep sheep upon this tract although they may have had claims upon this tract. The company has employed a reckless class of cowboys from Texas to herd and look after their stock, establishing camps on the outside of this track, these places have become the rendevous of a gang of horse thieves who are preying upon our horses, stealing vast numbers of them and becoming insolent to parties whom they happen to meet upon the range. The consequence of this reckless class - some of the scattered families such as those at Wilford and Heber in the Little Colorado Stake are abandoning their homes and moving to the large places. The raising of stock is attended with many difficulties and hampered by this large company, who claims the county and surrounded by a gang of thieves, many of our people are disposing of their stock as fast as possible. Jan 10, 1887 the High Council met at Sunnyside to hear an appeal case from Bishop Count between A M. Tenney and W. A Tenney. The case lasted 3 days W. A. Tenney was cut off from the Church for killing long-eared yearlings. Sister Doctor Barney from Salt Lake City visited our section of the country and lectured at Sunnyside on the evening of Jan 10, 11 and giving the sister special lectures on the 11th visited Taylor and lectured there on the 12th. A surprise party was given her by Sunnyside and Taylor Wards in the Stake House at Sunnyside on the evening of January 14th. Governor Zullich of this Territory issued his message to the legislature on Jan 13th in which he asked for the repeal of the Anti-Mormon law prohibiting the Mormons from voting in the Territory. The Bill to ~~cut~~ wipe the law from the Statutes passed the House the following day. This action has placed Governor Zullich on record as being one of the few Officials who dared do what he thought was right when favored a Mormon. The Edmunds-Tucker bill passed the House of Representatives on Jan 12. This as it stands take away about all the legal rights from the citizens of Utah and turns the church over to the plundering ring. It is robbery being done by the Government, the people are powerless, but if it were being done by an individual he would be hung. In Feb 1887 Bishop David K. Udall bought of Henry Heming the old Milligan property situated in Round Valley, it consisted of 1 section of land with Government deed to it, a grist mill on the place that it cost more than $11,000 an old sawmill but about worthless, tools, machinery, etc. It is considered the best property in the county. For this he is to pay $20,000 to be paid in 11 years and 6 mos with interest at 8% which commenced to run at the end of 3 years. A mortgage on the place was taken and security for payment. This purchase will be a great

help to our people in Round Valley as the claim is in the heart of the valley and has the oldest water right. In the latter part of January a reservoir was surveyed by Joseph Fish between Snowflake and Taylor on the East side of the Creek. This was made and completed so far as was intended for the present before the first of March by the people of Snowflake. There is about ~~4 hundred~~ 150 yards of earthwork in the bank besides rock and brush which is put on for protection. It is established that this will hold enough water to irrigate 1000 acres once once. On Saturday Feb 26 at Taylor Brother Hyrum White while returning home from work accidently shot himself with a shotgun. The whole charge entering the right arm above the wrist and ranging up shattered the elbow all to pieces. He had his arm taken off but it was too much for his constitution and he died on March 3rd at 11 A.M. A Grand Jury was called at St Johns in Feb which done some business, several indictments were found among which was one for Sol Barth for destroying County Records and raising County warrants and one against his brother Nat for defrauding his brothers widow out of her property. The act creating County Judge, was repealed by the legislature so that the labors of the Grand Jury were cut short. Sol Barth has been a bitter political enemy to the Mormons and has been at the bottom of most of the county frauds, and the ring leader of the ballot box stuffers. On March 10 and 11 the charge against Bishop John Hunt for refusing to acknowledge the judgment of the High Council to be correct in its interpretation of a letter from President Taylor and jurisdiction of Presidents and Bishops and for not making a satisfactory confession in the Hatch Matter was heard by the High Council at Snowflake. The complaint was signed by John Oakley. The council rendered the following decision. On the first count that the Bishop will be suspended from his functions until further order. On the second count that Brother Hunt be disfellowshipped until he makes reconciliation to the body of the Saints in this Stake. The vote in favor of the decision was unanimous except A. Nuttall. He voted against the decision in the 2nd count. On the following day March 12th Brother Hunt made the matter of second count right before the Conference and was forgiven by the people. The Bishop's main defense to the first count was a charge against Jos Smith of being tyrannical. This case has created considerable talk in the last 9 months among the people and it was necessary for the High Council or some one to take the matter in hand.

April 2 three valuable horses were stolen from Snowflake. The thieves were pursued the next day. The party following continued but they soon found so many desperate characters who threatened them that they thought it dangerous for a small party to proceed and so turned back. This band of desperados are undoubtedly shielded by the Aztec Companies hands at their camps and have doubtless taken a hand in the stealing and shared the profits. All the valuable horses in this part of the country that have run out have been driven off, the settlers loosing Thousands of dollars. April 16,

President Jesse N Smith returned from Utah where he had been to attend Conference. He spoke the next day at Snowflake giving some Conference news, etc. May 3rd there was a slight shock of earthquake felt today at about 3 P.M. It caused dishes to rattle down, a few clocks were stopped. May 9th Brother William J. Flake and some others who had been to Phoenix after stolen horses, returned to Snowflake. They had recovered 28 head, mostly valuable horses but had some trouble in getting them. They were assisted materially by James Stinson who formerly owned the Snowflake Valley. May 15th Apostle Brigham Young and President Jesse N. Smith started to Prescott. The purpose of having an interview with Governor Gullick, Pres. Joseph H. Richards joined them at St. Joseph. Apostle B. Young and Pres Jesse N Smith returned to Snowflake on May 21st They stated that their meeting with Gov. Gullick was of a most friendly character—he expressed himself as being well pleased with the Mormon people and said that he wished there were 50,000 of them in the Territory, that they were the best citizens there was in the Territory. The next day Sunday, 22nd May. President Smith gave a short account of his trip to Prescott and their interview with Governor Gullick. Brother W. R. Tenney and S. B. Gardner spoke as home missionaries. May 24th Apostle B Young, Pres. Jesse N. Smith, Brother E. A Tietjen and some others started to go to Forestdale to have a talk with some of the Apaches who expressed a wish to have a talk with some of our people. The party went to Juniper (that is hidden) where they stayed all night and the next day went over to Forestdale where they had a friendly talk with one of the chiefs. This chief said among other things that the cause of the late earthquake was that because the earth was growing old like a person and that we would have more of them and that the flood would come in 4 years. The party returned to Snowflake the next day. May 26 while brother Niels Petersen who lives about 18 miles south west of Snowflake was out hunting his horses a man by the name of Thomas Payne, who is in the employ of Aztec Company came upon him and gave him a whipping, with the butt end of a black loaded snake. Petersen was on a wild horse and unarmed and could not help himself. There was no cause given for this only Petersen was Mormon and had no right on the range as the Cowboys were going to drive out the Mormons and did not want them about their ranches. On the 31st the same man met George Lewis who was looking for a stolen horse and pounded him in the face with a pistol. This was because Lewis was looking for his stolen property was a Mormon and passing near where Payne was stopping. These are about the first acts of most violence that has occurred in this vicinity. Payne no doubt belongs to the gang of horse thieves who are stealing horses and striving to drive the settlers out of the forest, that they may have a better field for their work of stealing, robbing, etc.

June 14, 1887 Tuesday Apostles F. M Lyman and John H. Smith and Brother Isaac Riddle and Jesse W. Crosby Jr. arrived in Snowflake from Utah. It was a very windy and disagreeable day and frost some at night killing corn, lucerne

etc in many places. June 15th the Apostles, Pres. Smith and several others started to St Johns to attend our Quarterly Conference. They drove to Erastus where meeting was held in the evening. The speakers were Isaac Riddle, J. W. Crosby Jr., Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith. June 16th the party drove to St Johns where the High Council met a 2 P.M. and did some business. J. K. Pitkin was cut off from the Church for defrauding the government postal department. Pitkin was postmaster at Savoia. There was but 2 families in the district and his return sheets showed a business of about $300 per quarter. A. B. Arnold was cut off for attempting to commit adultery. June 17 the Conference of the YM and YLMIA was held at 10 AM and that of the Relief Society and Primary at 2 P.M. June 18, 1887 Our quarterly conference convened today at St Johns. There was a good attendance it was adjourned on the afternoon of the 19th. There was much good instruction by Apostle B. Young, F. M. Lyman, J. H. Smith and others. June 20th Apostle J. H. Smith Pres. Jesse N. Smith and several others drove to Erastus, Apostle Lyman and others going down the river. Meeting was held at Erastus in the evening at which J. H. Smith gave some valuable instructions about the mode a bishop should adopt in his ward. A bishop should be kind to all and not do much preaching. Ellen Cheney was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 2nd Counsellor to Bishop Kemp by Apostle J. H. Smith. June 21 the party drove to Snowflake. June 23 Jesse N. Smith and Joseph Fish started to Holbrook to try and arrange about the purchase of land from the Aztec Company. Went to Woodruff the next day, they went on to Holbrook. They did not succeed in the meeting, Captain Warren who had charge of the Aztec Company but Mr. Ames who was in the office assured them that there would be no advantage taken of the settlers but he could not give the price of the land. The Apostles went down to St Joseph today to attend their conference. July 3rd the Apostle returned from St Joseph to Snowflake and attended the celebration at that place of the 4th. High Council met at the 5th 10 A.M. there was quite a number of the brethren, spectators present. The case of John Hunt came up for a rehearing Apostle Brigham Young assisted by Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith presided over the Council. The case lasted until the evening of the 6th only the first count was heard and when the decision was given stating that there was no cause of action Bishop Hunt was reinstated as Bishop. He made a few concessions to what he did on the former trial and these changed the case somewhat. The Bishop decided to withdraw the second count and so this ended the case which has created considerable talk and feeling. At this meeting of the High Council it was proposed and carried to divide the Stake cutting off the eastern part for a new Stake and add the Little Colorado Stake to this part. July 23 & 24, 1887 a Special Conference was held at St Johns for the purpose of organizing the St Johns Stake which was done by Apostles Young, Lyman and Smith. Aland K Udall was put in President. He chose W. S. Gittins and E. N. Freeman for his

councillors. This new stake took in the following Wards - Ramah, Erastus, St Johns, Union, Nutrioso Alpine, and Heber (or Luna). A special conference was appointed to be held at Snowflake on July 30th and 31st for the purpose of organizing that Stake but before the day appointed the Apostles were called to Utah in consequence of the death of President Taylor so that the organization was postponed for the present. During the first part of the year 1887 there was strong feelings sprang up between the sheepmen and the cowboys in the western part of the County. This has been increasing for some time. The seat of this trouble was west of us and between the Tewksburys and the Grahams the former being sheepmen. One or two sheepherders had been killed and the cowboys had gone so far as to offer rewards for the scalps of the sheepherders. About Aug 9, 1887 some of the cowboys went over in the district and were fired on, two being killed, the notorious Payne of Blackwater and pistol notoriety was one of them which made all honest men feel more safe. This trouble increased until several others were killed, all bad characters. About Sept 4 Sheriff C. P. Owens attempting to arrest one of the lawless gang, a man who was known as Andy Cooper. He refused to give up and the Sheriff killed him and two of the others and wounded a 4th during the struggle. The Sheriff from Yavapai killed two of the gang in Pleasant Valley, this made about 21 who have been killed in a very short time, which improved things very much for the honest stock raisers. Court was held at St Johns about the 1st Sept when some five persons were sent to prison, one of them being the noted Sol Barth. This improved things much and the people began to feel that their lives and property were safer than they had been. Apostle J. H Smith arrived in Snowflake on Oct 26 from Salt Lake City. During the month of September and October there was great amount of sickness in and about Snowflake. Many of the children died of what was supposed to be a form of diphtheria. B. B. Decker lost 4 Children, LeRoy Bixley lost 3, all he had, and many others lost children, some one, some two, these sad losses cast quite a gloom over our settlements. Jesse N. Smith, B. Young and some others made a purchase of the Shumway Grist Mill paying $3000 for the property. They took possession of it about the middle of October. Brother Charles Shumway moving back to Utah.

Organization of the Snowflake Stake of Zion.

The breaking up of the Sunset Order and the great decrease of population in the Little Colorado Stake together with the vast extent of country covered by the Eastern Arizona Stake soon made it apparent that the two Stakes were not very evenly balanced, and talk of dividing the latter and making two Stakes out of it and Little Colorado Stake soon became general. Apostle Erastus Snow spoke of this being done at Snowflake in November 1887 and would have probably done something about it but for the absence of Jesse N. Smith who was in Mexico. After this the subject was more or less agitated

by the people especially in the Eastern part where the great distance from Snowflake made it quite a hardship for them to attend Conferences, consult with the President, or attend to any ecclesiastical business. In June 1887 Apostles B Young, F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith visited our Stake, mainly for the purpose of settling the difficulty between Pres. Smith and Bishop Hunt - the latter having got Pres. Taylor to order a rehearing of his case by the High Council. Their visit was mainly to preside over the council at the rehearing and see that the matter was properly settled. While they were here they ~~communicated~~ with Pres. Taylor upon the subject of dividing the Stake. Pres. Taylor wrote them in relation to the matter giving some instructions in the case and authorizing them to make the division. In accordance with these instructions the Apostles appointed special Conferences for this purpose one to be held in St Johns July 23 & 24 and the other at Snowflake on the 30th & 31st the same month. The Conference at St Johns was held and that Stake fully organized - The Stake was made to cover all the Eastern part of the old one and included the wards of Ramah, Erastus, St Johns, Union, Eagar, Nutrioso, Alpine and Heber. The inhabitants of this Stake which was called St. Johns Stake numbered about the same as those in the balance of the Stake and the Little Colorado Stake put together. David K Udall was sustained as President of the new Stake with E H Freeman and W.S. Gittons as his counsellors. Word came about this time of the sickness and probable death of Pres. Taylor so the Apostles returned to Utah without organizing or holding the Conference at Snowflake. They had however canvassed affairs to some extent and partially decided on most of the officers for the Snowflake Stake. Thus the organization of the Stake was postponed until the Conference which was held on 17 & 18 Dec, 1887 when it was effected. Apostle J. H. Smith who had returned from Utah mainly for the purpose of effecting the organization was present and took charge. He, however was somewhat assisted by Apostle B. Young who gave him some aid in private but did not appear in public. It may be well to give here of the state of things or feelings that existed in this part of the Stake. The ~~two~~ four Wards that were not included in the St Johns Stake were Shonlow Taylor Snowflake and Woodruff which had a population of a little over 900 souls. To this district it was proposed to attach the Little Colorado Stake which had something over 300 souls and consisted of three Wards that is St. Joseph, Moencopi and Jones. Joseph H. Richards had presided over this Stake since a short time after Pres. L. Smith moved to Mexico in Sept 1885. The new Stake was to be called the Snowflake Stake and one great object in its organization was to invite these various wards to allay a feeling of jealousy which existed principally in Snowflake but not altogether confined to that place. When Pres. J. H. Smith came to Snowflake in Jan 1879 several of his relatives and neighbors came with him from Paraunts. At this time this part of Arizona was just being settled by our people and there were but few stable and reliable persons in the district. This was somewhat the condition of things when the Stake was organized in Sept 1880. At this organization quite a number of the brethren who came out with Pres

Smith were put in office and several were put on the Home Missionary list, notably his two sons and three sons-in-law. From this an ill will & party feeling grew up, some making considerable comment about the Paraowan men holding all the offices. This point was agitated by a few natural grumblers and continued to increase until the subject was laid before some of the Apostles in May 1884. At the first Conference after this, all the Missionaries were dropped and a new list made. Yet notwithstanding those from Paraowan did not serve after this the cry increased and a thousand times more was said than ever. The moving of the Paraowan members from the list of Missionaries only whetted their appetites in that direction. At the rehearing of Bishop Hunt's case, he stated falsely that seven from Paraowan who were on the list had been constantly missionaries year after year for 6 or 7 years which was not the case. This state of things made it advisable to select from all classes and parties and to drop the Paraowan men and relatives of President Smith as much as consistent and especially from the High Council. Had the men from Paraowan had less offices at the start it would probably have been much better for them as most of them will remain in the background as much as possible and will be of little service in public capacity until this party spirit dies out, which is to be hoped will be soon. go with the remodelling of the Stake. At the organization a preliminary meeting was held at which the people were asked to nominate persons worthy to hold office in the Stake. There were something over 50 names proposed from which to make selections. This move of Apostle Smith was doubtless to flatter the people, he no doubt made most of the selections. Following is a list of those selected and sustained at the Organization – Jesse N. Smith – President of the Stake; Lorenzo H. Hatch, 1st Counsellor; Joseph H Richards 2nd Counsellor; Members of the High Council – John W Freeman, Andrew L. Rogers, James C Owens Jr., Sanford M. Porter, Alex Larson, Edward M. Webb, Samuel H. Rogers, Minian Miller, Sanford A. Angel, Albert Miniely, Littleton L. Perkins, Charles L. Flake, Otterson Members of the High Council – Mark E. Kartchner, Levi Heward, William W. Willis, Zachariah B. Decker Jr., Alma L. Palmer, David W. Savage, Lorenzo H. Hatch – Patriarch; Joseph Fish – Recorder and Clerk of the Stake and the High Council; Joseph H. Tidry – clerk; Paul Smith – President of High Priests; James Lewis 1st Counsellor, Geo. B. Gardner 2nd Counsellor; Theodore Farley – Pres. of Elders Quorum, Frederick A. Lundquist – 1st Counsellor, William E. Stratton – 2nd Counsellor; Smith D Rogers – Pres of the YMMIA; John A. West – Supt of Sunday School, Peter A Wood – 1st Assistant, John McLaws 2nd Assistant; Emma S. Smith – President of Relief Society, Emma J. Lewis – 1st Counsellor, Sarah Driggs – 2nd Counsellor; Rhoda Kartchner – Pres of YLMIA, Adelaide M. Fish – 1st Counsellor Mary H. Larson – 2nd Counsellor; Amnelia Cardon – Pres of Primary, Charlotte Wahe – 1st Counsellor, Anna H. Kartchner 2nd Counsellor. Mercenger Ward David Brinkerhoff – Bishop, Austin M. Farnsworth – 1st Counsellor, William Harris 2nd Counsellor; Riverside Ward – Niels Petersen – Bishop, Joseph C. Fish – 1st Counsellor,

Joseph Brewer - 2nd Councellor; Showlow Ward - Hans Hansen - Bishop, James McDaniel - 1st Councellor Willard Whipple - 2nd Councellor; Snowflake Ward John Hunt - Bishop, Wm. Flake - 1st Councellor John H. Willis - 2nd Councellor; St. Joseph Ward - John Buckman - Bishop, Joseph A. Hansen 1st Councillor, Henry Tanner - 2nd Councellor; Forest Ward - Reid Allen - Bishops, Frances M. Allen - 1st Councillor, Alfred Randall 2nd Councellor; Woodruff Ward - Jane C. Reeves - Bishop, Joseph Lillywhite 1st Councellor, Frances A. Webb 2nd Councellor. The organization of Wards was not interfered with more than necessary in filling up the vacancies of list of offices. There was one new ward created that of Pinedale, which has heretofore been known as Snowflake Camp. This places the Stake in good condition to commence the new year. A good word and bright hopes for the future. Peace prevails and although it a very close time for money people are intolerably good circumstances, but there is not much surplus at the best.

Items of History for 1888 and 1889

After the organization of the Snowflake Stake, things moved on about the same, seemed very quiet and the Saints seemed to enjoy a short breathing spell. Some little improvements were made by Snowflake in the way of reservoirs. On July 23, 1888 all the business part of the town of Holbrook was destroyed by fire. The loss was quite heavy to some who will not be able to replace their loss for sometime. Several persons from Woodruff were in Holbrook at that time and assisted in saving property but there was a grave charge made against them, not without some grounds, that they took considerable many things away with them. J. (or B.) Smithson Jr. was arrested but was finally released. The Relief Society at Snowflake donated about $50 for the relief of the sufferers. Thursday Aug 9, 1888 the Board of Directors of the Arizona C.M.I. met at Woodruff to consult about buying out Adamson and Burbage of Holbrook. After some talk the Arizona C.M.I. bought the new goods of Adamson and Burbage, took their freight contract to Ft. Apache and also assumed about $6000 worth of debts. The terms being accepted J. R. Hulet and Joseph Fish went down to Holbrook on Aug 13th to invoice and receive the goods. They took some 2 days. It is intended by this move to make Holbrook the headquarters of the Arizona C.M.I. They soon after purchased the building that was put up after the fire by D. C. Harvey paying about $3500 for it. About Aug 11, 1888 James Scott, James Stott and Jeff Wilson were hung near the Verde Road on the Mountain by a party supposed to be a vigilante committee of some 30 men mostly from the Pleasant Valley district. The bodies hung there about a week when a party from Holbrook went out and buried them. This may have been a high handed piece of business but it certainly had a good effect as many who were implicated

the stealing by the County. Stott had kept the ranch where it was reported the thieves met and were assisted in their labors and plans. There was a slight show of bringing those who done the deed to justice. Two arrests were made but popular sympathy were on their side, nothing was proven and they were released. Sept 1, 1888 4th quarterly Conference commenced today at St Joseph. Apostle J. H. Smith, Bishop R. T. Burton and son William Burton were present. Pres David K. Udall was also present from the St Johns Stake. Some little was said about our coming elections and a committee of John T. Lesueur and Joseph H. Richards was chosen to work after election matters. Apostle Smith and Bishop Burton visited through the Stake a short time and then returned North. Oct 1, 1888 the stockholders of the Arizona CMI met at Holbrook and incorporated the business under the laws of the Territory. The Capital Stock was $50,000. $31,000 of it was paid up. A Board of 11 Directors was chosen. Pres Jesse N Smith started for Utah this afternoon to attend the October Conference. He returned again about the 20th of the month. At the November election of 1888 there were two tickets in the field. One was called the Democratic and the other the People's Ticket. The latter was strictly Anti-Mormon and some of its supporters were so bitter in their abuse of the Mormons that they weakened their own cause and strengthened the other ticket. Among those who showed their bitterness most was Robert E. Morrison and John T. Hogue - the former was on the People's ticket for Prosecuting Attorney, he admitted that he only wanted office so he could get a chance to prosecute the Mormons and bother them. This same man was elected last election by the Mormon vote but he acted so that he had lost their confidence and so now he wished to prosecute them. The full Democratic Ticket was elected - there were two Mormons in it. J. T. Lesueur for probate judge and P. T. Coleman for Supervisor. Morrison went to Phoenix attended the Legislature as a lobbyist where he worked to get a bill through to disfranchise the Mormons. Though with all his efforts things remained quiet and tranquil and the Saints were permitted to dwell in peace for a short time. The crops throughout the Stake had been as good as usual and the Saints have made some improvements and things began to look encouraging, when the question about the titles to our lands was forced upon us again. The railroad claimed the odd sections and the people found they must do something. This move was hurried by the people being ordered off old townsites at Ramah which was located on a railroad section. Feb 28, 1889 Jesse N. Smith started to Washington to try to secure our land, Brigham Young accompanied him. His first move was to try and get the government to allow us to settle the land and give the railroad company other lands in lieu of it. This he failed to accomplish so he went to New York where he made a purchase from the Aztec Land and Cattle Co who had bought from the railroad. Seven sections of land for Snowflake and Taylor paying 4th per acre. 1/5 was paid down this amount was advanced by the Church. The balance of the payment was to be made yearly

1888 ELECTION

The crop of 1877 was much better than that of 1876, enough had been raised if economically used to sustain the colony without any accession until another harvest. During the season a new settlement was started about 25 miles from Allen further up the river and was called Woodruff. The United Order was established there. The Statistical Report of Dec 31, 1877 of the various settlements so far as furnished is as follows. Sunset 28 families 7 seventies, 4 High Priests, 17 Elders, 74 members, 34 children under 8 years, 30 baptisms 8 births 7 children blessed 89 members received, 26 members removed 1 death, Total of Souls 136. Ballenger 51 families, 10 seventies, 2 High Priests, 36 Elders, 1 Priest, 4 Deacons, 67 members, 94 children under 8 years, 5 Baptisms 1 Marriage 12 Births 9 children blessed 17 members received 1 death, Total of souls 277. Allen 16 Families, 7 Seventies, 16 Elders, 28 members 27 Children under 8 yrs. 2 Baptisms 1 marriage, 5 Births, 5 Children Blessed 2 Members received 2 Deaths. Total of Soul 76. Woodruff 15 Families, 2 Seventies, 2 High Priests, 20 members, 23 Children under 8 yrs, 6 Baptisms 1 Marriage 4 Births, 2 Children blessed, 1 Member received, 2 Members removed, 1 Death. Total of Souls 50. Moencopi is a lamanite missionary post statedly by missionaries sent there from Utah. It is located about 120 miles northwest of Sunset. It reported 5 families 3 Seventies, 6 Elders, 10 Members, 11 Children under 8 yrs. 4 Births, 2 Children blessed, 5 Deaths, Total of Souls 25. The Stake Totals so far reported is 115 Families, 29 Seventies 8 High Priests, 75 Elders, 1 Priest, 4 Deacons, 150 members, 191 Children under 8 yrs, 43 Baptisms 3 Marriages, 33 Births, 25 Children Blessed, 10 Deaths, Total of 564 Souls. Forest Dale was settled in 1877 but not statistical report was furnished.

Jan 25, 1878 Counsellor John W. Young arrived at Ballenger, meeting was held in the evening and on the 27th and 28th meetings were held in Sunset. The Little Colorado Stake was organized on the 27th with the following officers. Lot Smith, President, Jacob Hamblin and R. H. Hatch, first and second counselors respectively. The name of the Ballenger settlement was changed to Brigham City and that of Allen to St Joseph. Serge Hale was ordained bishop of the former place, L. M. Savage bishop of Sunset, John Kartchner presiding elder of Taylor and John Bushman was installed as acting Bishop of St Joseph. The visiting brethren from Utah started on their return trip on the 29th. August 22nd a disastrous flood visited the lower settlements carrying off large quantities of cut grain stacked in the fields and badly damaging what was stacked.

⅕ each year with interest payable every 6 months. Bro. Smith returned about the 8th of April. Bro Woodruff was on land belonging to the railroad he did not purchase that land. He went to Albuquerque about May 1, 1889 where he bought one section for Woodruff from the A + P Railroad for which he paid $8 per acre, half of this he paid down, the church advancing the means. Jesse N. Smith returned from Albuquerque the 4th of May 1889 and on the 12th a meeting was held at Snowflake for the two places, Snowflake and Taylor. At this meeting it was decided that those who had government lands should pay ½ as much as those who had Railroad land. On payment of this purchase this made the Railroad land come to $12.50 per acre and the government land $6.25 per acre. This was counting the tillable land that could be used on the section bought also the tillable on the government sections. This we considered was very dear but the best that we could do unless we abandon our improvements. The company had taken advantage of this to charge us such a high price for it. Our taxes are already very high and this seems a terrible sum for a few families who are already struggling with poverty to raise. Another feature which looked unjust the Aztec Company had reported they had sold the land although no title had passed and J. N. Smith had to pay the taxes on it which was 3%. This the Board of Supervisors were asked to remit but they would do nothing in the matter. April 2, 1889 Pres. L. H. Hatch left Holbrook to go to Salt Lake City to attend conference. On June 8, 1888 Pres. W. Woodruff as the President of the Board of Education for the church wrote to the Presidency of the Snowflake Stake in reference to the establishing of an Academy. This was general it being desired to start a school of this kind in each Stake. This matter was laid before the High Council of the Snowflake Stake and on Nov 30th 1888 a Board of Education was selected consisting of the following:- Jesse N Smith, W. J. Flake, E. M. Webb, John Buchman and Joseph H. Frisby. The Relief Society of Snowflake volunteered the use of their hall for the school. It was fixed up and seated and some put in repair by the brethren. The Board secured E. M Webb of Woodruff as Principal and and on Jan 21, 1889 the school was opened with 51 pupils. The term ended on March 29, 1889 and was considered a great success. The Church gave $100 to aid in this matter. The school was again opened on Dec 9, 1889 L. M. Savage being employed as Principal. It bids fair to be a great success and has already done much good among those who have attended it. June 2, 1889 the quarterly Conference of the Snowflake Stake commenced today at Snowflake a good attendance. R. E. Stansbury was sustained as 2nd Counsellor to Bp. Buchheit in place of William Harris. A. L. Rogers was sustained as assistant to J. A. West, superintendent of the Sunday School to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of P. C. Wood. The next Conference was held at St Joseph and commenced on Sept 1, 1889. President Robson and C. R Hakes from the Maricopa Stake were present. At this conference the people of Woodruff presented a petition to the High Council & the Presidency asking that they have a new Bishop for their Ward, as the old one J. C. Owens

could not unite the people. The petition was sent to Pres. Woodruff who suggested [redacted] E. M. Webb for Bishop. Sunday Sept 29, 1889 meeting was held at Woodruff at which the Ward was reorganized by Pres. Jesse N. Smith, Edward M. Webb was sustained as Bishop and F. A. Webb and J. C. Owens Jr were his counsellors. The vote was unanimous and all felt well satisfied with the change. Sept 30th the Annual Board meeting and Stockholders Meeting of the A C M I was held at Holbrook. Oct 1, 1889 Jesse N Smith took the train today to Salt Lake City to attend the Oddfellow Conference. He returned on the 12th. The next day he held a meeting at Woodruff and then went on to Snowflake. Our next Conference was held at Taylor [redacted] and commenced on Dec 1, 1889. Joseph H. Fisher was sustained as President of the Elder Quorum. On the 29th of this month Pres L. H. Hatch returned from Salt Lake City and attended meeting at Woodruff where he spoke. Pres. J. N. Smith was present at the meeting. The year has been a prosperous one for the saints in this desert land. There has been considerable freighting to Ft. Apache which has given employment and helped the people to get a little money for taxes, etc., but still a majority of the people are poor and in a poor country. There have been some little improvements especially at Snowflake. The labor on ditches in the state have been enormous. At Snowflake the tax was a trifle over $3 per acre, paying out this amount every year per acre and dams and reservoirs is telling on the people and they begin to think it is too much of a burden to carry. Other places have paid about as much as this.

Items for 1890 to 1893

The year 1890 opened quite prosperous for the people in this State. The Woodruff dam appeared to be permanent and the lands seemed to be greatly improved. New life seemed to be put into the place since brother Webb had taken hold as Bishop. These fair prospects were shortly changed in a degree. On Feb 21, 1890 one of the largest floods that was ever known came down Silver Creek, this torrent of water broke all the ditches and dams at Taylor, took their bridge that was in town. Snowflake shared the loss in ditches and dams and all the settlements lost considerable fencing. At Woodruff the damage was much greater, there dam which was now thought to be permanent gave way and in a few minutes went downstream. At St Joseph they were not more fortunate, their dam was swept away. This was a heavy loss to the people of that place for they like Woodruff had spent much in making dams. The matter of the Woodruff Dam was laid before some of the quorum of the Apostles by Pres. Jesse N Smith. This was laid before the authorities at Salt Lake and they made an appropriation for the Woodruff dam from the tithing of $3000. This was to be paid from this State and St Johns in produce. Our quarterly conference was held at Snowflake on March 2 + 3, 1890. This was quite an important Conference for the people of this State. There was present of the Quorum of the 12 B Young, F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith. There was considerable instruction given and some business transacted at this conference. L. M. Savage and J. H. Fisher were sustained as members of the High Council in place of E. M. Webb and J. C. Owens.

who are in the Bishopric at Woodruff. Several names were suggested in filling up the High Council but they were objected to because they had relatives in the Council. The loss of the Saints was not forgotten and Woodruff received liberal support. The Academy received much support and encouragement the Church giving $500 a year to keep that institution going. This institution but recently started has been quite a help and its influence is already felt for good. As soon as practicable in the Spring work was commenced on the dam and the ditches in all the settlements. The Work at Woodruff was managed by the committee, E. M. Webb being foreman. This is the 7th attempt (3 attempts) to dam the river at Woodruff. Owing to the mode adopted by the majority of the people, reducing capital stock, some were very much dissatisfied. The main ones being J. C. Stevens and James Deanes. They withheld their labor from the dam not helping in anyway. This in a small place made the labor go slow but however the work was accomplished and the water got out late in the season. Then all hands quit to turn their attention to other matters leaving the dam in an unfinished condition. On Nov 8, 1890 a flood came down the river and swept away the hard labor of the few settlers in a few minutes. This was quite discouraging and a few that had not assisted seemed to rejoice over the misfortune and some began to make preparations to abandon the place. The June Conference of 1890 was held at Snowflake. We were not favored with any of the general authorities but there was as usual much good instruction given. The people had labored hard to repair their losses by water. These labors had not been done in time to secure the planting of a full crop at Taylor and nothing had been planted at Woodruff. Still the people felt well having enjoyed a period of rest from the hands of their enemies. The election came off on Nov 4, 1890 there was much excitement over the county seat question an attempt being made to move it to Holbrook. Most of our Stake voted for Holbrook while the St Johns Stake voted for St Johns. More of the people voted for the Republican ticket than usual. Things moved off very quiet and a very good lot of officers elected mostly Democrats. The old anti-thorman cry was made by R. E. Morrison of the Republican Party, But that Party saw plainly that that would not the way to catch the Mormon Votes and so they would not sustain Morrison and the anti-Mormon plank was withdrawn. Several Mormons were elected. D. J. LeSueur to the Legislature, Charles Jarvis - Recorder, William Gibbons - Treasurer. Holbrook lost the County seat through jealousy of Winslow who pulled quite a number of votes for St Johns. This election created less feeling against the Saints than usual and things were left quiet for our people. The Dec. Conference in 1890 was held at Taylor and there was none of the General Authorities with us but a good time was enjoyed and considerable business was done about the management of the water at the meeting after the Conference. The people were well and enjoyed peace but crops had been short on account of the losses of the dams and ditches, All the settlements along the stream was effected. The first region where they did not depend on irrigation did well. There the crops were

above average and the people in those places felt encouraged as the prospects for them seemed much brighter. Improvements had been made more or less in all the settlements but notably in Snowflake. There was a spirit of improvement had taken hold of the people and several good brick houses had been erected. A large and commodious school house of three rooms had been commenced and partly erected and good prospects of its soon being completed. It is really wonderful how the people of Snowflake had improved considering their many drawbacks. But one building gave the others spirit and when a thing is undertaken with a spirit it generally goes through. The year notwithstanding the drawbacks had been tolerably prosperous and the Saints paid a very liberal tithing. The tithing of Snowflake was the largest averaging about $53 to each tithe payer. The average of the Stake was a little over $36 for the tithe payer. Previous to this year the President had gone to Utah to attend Conference but the last settlement of Tithing the Presiding Bishopric refused to pay the expenses that had been paid by the Church heretofore. So Pres. Smith did not go to Utah this year, he however went down to Albuquerque in the summer to meet President Woodruff and Counsellors, Who had come for and sent for the President of the Stakes in the Territory to meet him there. Ward conference were held in the Ward twice a year and the Presidency of the Stake attending these. This has been quite a labor on them as the nearest Ward takes two weeks to make the trip. The Forte Bassi Ward being in an isolated place and not many there the bishops requested permission to abandon the place. This matter was laid before President Woodruff and he consented to the move, but wished all the Saints to vacate so as not to leave any exposed. A few have moved away some going to Juba City, and others are preparing to leave. The Ward Conference of Woodruff was held on Jan 11, 1891 Pres Jesse N Smith and Counsellors were present and one of the High Council. The subject of constructing a new dam was the main feature of the meeting. Pres Smith stated at the opening that the people could not unite in putting in the dam that they would have to abandon the place and it would be of no use to appoint another conference for Woodruff. There had been a committee appointed to take this matter in hand, Pres Smith meeting with them. It was finally arranged that Albert Minnerly to take charge of the work of putting in another dam. Sister Owens resigned her position as President of the Relief Society and that body was reorganized. Pres Smith returned home the next day having got things tolerably well arranged to commence the dam again. Shortly after this Brother Minnerly went to work getting out timbers for the dam and getting things in shape to commence that work. There was little left from the Church appropriation of $3000 which had not been used but most of this was to come in from the St Johns Stake. Roads were bad and it was difficult to get it in such shape as to make it

available at present. People of Woodruff took hold under Brother Meinerly very well and all seemed to realize the necessity of resting on their labor. On Feb 14, 1891 it commenced raining and the river was very high. The water coming up a little higher than it did a year ago. This like the high water of last year done considerable damage. The dams and ditches of Snowflake and Taylor were badly damaged, fencing swept away and in some places land was cut away. At Woodruff they had not done but very little towards putting material in the dam and it took out the very little, there damage was a mere trifle. At Holbrook the river washed in so the Railroad had to move their track and the town was in great danger of being swept away. Trees and an immense quantity of sand and rocks was put in the ditch the water washing in towards the town. Steps will have to be taken before another year to protect the town. At St. Joseph the flood took away their dam destroying considerable of their ditch and washing much of their land away. This was the greatest disaster to them that they had had. This high water had been a serious drawback to the settlement and while it is upstream are impossible. Petitions were circulated for an appropriation from the county and territory to assist in putting in the Woodruff Dam and making a bridge across the stream at Snowflake.

Our quarterly conference at Snowflake was held on the 1st & 2nd of March, there was no brethren present. There had been some horse racing between Flake (Osmer) and the Willis boys, some betting was done and a lawsuit grew out of this. This trouble was brought before the High Council at this Conference and Charles L. Flake, one of the owners of the Flake horse was required to make acknowledgement which he did. James M. Flake, the Home Missionary declined to make any acknowledgement but afterwards did so but took his name off from the Home Missionary list. This small affair seemed to occupy some attention at Conference and others who had but made acknowledgements. Our next Conference was held at Snowflake on May 31 and June 1, 1891 there were no visiting brethren present. The people felt well but some of the wards had suffered greatly from High water, dams and ditches being destroyed. Brother George C. Lambert and son visited our stake in the latter part of June. He was laboring in the interest of the Deseret News. He held several meetings with the Saints. He then went on to St Johns Stake. July 13, 1891 the U. S. Court met at Prescott. Three Grand Juries were impanelled during the term. The main thing the District Attorney was working for was to get a jury that would indict under the Edmunds Law. Quite a number of non-Mormons were indicted under that law. Attempts were made to indict some of the Mormons in the County some witnesses were taken to Prescott but no indictments were found against the Mormons. Aug 30, 31, 1891 our Conference was held at Taylor. Brother John Morgan was present, spoke several times, and looked after filling up the Quorum of the seventies. Oct 1891 Apostle John H. Smith

visited our stake, and on the 18th the High Council met. Two vacancies were filled by putting in S.D. Rogers and N. A. Brimhall. The political situation was laid before the Council by Apostle J. H. Smith and on the next day Oct 18 two meetings were held at which Apostle J. H. Smith spoke, some upon the political question. Nov 29 + 30, 1891 our Conference was held at Snowflake. There were no visiting brethren present. January 1892 the tithing of the Stake being settled for last year showed the average tithes ~~being~~ paid by each tithe payer was near $29. Our Conference was held at Snowflake Feb 28 and 29 1892. The spirit of politics had taken hold of the people to some extent. Clubs are being formed and the people are joining. Some of ~~Republicans~~ and some of the Democrats. March 31, 1892 President Jesse N. Smith left Holbrook for Salt Lake City to attend the April Conference. He returned from the Conference getting back to Snowflake on April 14th, 1892. Court met at St Johns in the latter part of April a Grand Jury was impanelled which was discharged May 3d. They found 22 indicts - there were some criminal cases tried in this term of court and 4 convictions. This term was considered a little expensive. Judge Wells was on the bench, a very fair man. To the credit of the Mormon people no cases were brought against them. Interest in politics is being taken by our people more than heretofore and many are dividing on the party lines. This season has been very dry and stock interests have been badly crippled and the people are in poor circumstances in many places. Our schools have been well looked after and good schools have been kept in each ward. Our academy is doing well and a spirit of education is gaining among the people. June 20 Monday 1892 some Indians at Juba City, turned their sheep into Lot Smith's pasture. He went to drive them out, got mad and went to shooting the sheep. The Indians then went to shooting cows and finally shot him through the body. Smith rode home some two miles and lived some six hours. It was a sad ending for one who had done so much. July 2, 1892 Saturday - Pres. George Q Cannon, Joseph F Smith and brother George Reynolds and A. Winters arrived at Holbrook at about 3 A.M. Pres. Jesse N Smith and brother John A. Hunt, who were waiting for them, started out with them about 4 A.M. The party went through Pinetop the same day. July 3, 1892 Sunday the Conference at Pinetop for the four Stakes of Arizona convened today and lasted until the afternoon of the 5th. Some excellent instructions were given by Prest. Cannon and Smith. Quite a number from the Salt River and Gila River were present. All felt well and highly appreciated the instructions. Pres. Cannon and party returned to Holbrook where they took the train for home at 4 P.M. on July 7th going via California. Aug 28 and 29, 1892 our quarterly Conference was held at Snowflake. Aug 29, 1892 Apostle A.H. Lund came into Holbrook from Salt Lake City. Pres. Jesse N. Smith took him up to Snowflake

where meetings were held there and at Taylor. He then visited the St Johns Stake. Oct 30, 1892 Mr. Maeser arrived at Holbrook Bros J. N. Smith took him up to Snowflake where he remained a couple of days and then returned. His visit was in the interest of the Church schools. The general elections was held on Nov. 8th. There were five Mormons on each ticket all were beaten but one. This showed a strong dislike to Mormons by several. Both Tickets elected about an equal number of officers. Our people divided tolerably even on the matter. Some got quite excited over it but things soon quieted down. Nov. 27 28 our quarterly Conference was held in Snowflake there were no visiting brethren with us. Dec 8. James M. Flake and his brother Charles L. attempted to arrest a hard character that had robbed a bank in New Mexico. The man resisted, shot both the Flakes, killing Charles and slightly wounding James in the ear. James then killed the man shooting him through the head. Jan 1893 the tithing being settled up for the last year made a very good showing about $17000 was paid in the Stake, making an average of $32.50 to each tithe payer. Feb 26, 27 our Conference was held at Snowflake, the people felt well but there was no visiting brethren present. April 1, 1893 about 40 of the brethren and sisters started from Holbrook to go to Salt Lake to attend the dedication of the Temple A few had gone some time before by wagon, Pres. Smith and Hatch were away. The numbers that started on the First. The parties returned at different dates, some came in the 15th of May. Court was held at St Johns on April 22 1893 Judge J. J. Hawkins on the bench. Considerable business was disposed of. The Grand Jury found 14 indictments, some 4 convictions were made. The Mormons have had a season of rest from prosecutions by law. But the last year has been terribly dry and the Spring has been very windy and the whole community seems to be covered with drifting sands which has completely made a desert of the whole country. Water is scarce and the grass entirely gone, stock is dying by the hundreds and it is stated that 3/4 of all the stock along the river will die. The stockmen feel about ruined and the outlook looks dark for all classes of business.

List of murders committed in the County.

The following is a list of the main or principal murders committed in the west part of the county and along the railroad. Those at Concho, St Johns, Springerville and vicinity are not noted here.

Silver Creek and western part of the County.

June 1, 1882 Nathan David Robinson was killed by Apache Indians about 2 miles below the Reidhead place or Lone Pine Crossing on the Showlow. It appeared he was out hunting his cows when he came on some Indians butchering a beef. They probably killed him to prevent

his telling on them. They then threw his body in a deep hole in the Creek.
April 21, 1886 Asaph Null was shot while plowing in the field at Shumway's place above Taylor by John Turner. The latter was no doubt intimate with Null's wife. He had sent her off to Albuquerque and wished to get Null out of the way. It was a cold-blooded murder Turner being in ambush when he shot Null in the back. Turner was seen by one of the children. He was arrested and taken to St Johns but finally turned loose.
Aug 11, 1888 A party came to James Stott's Ranch and arrested him and James Scott and Jeff Wilson, and started to Pleasant Valley with them. They had not proceeded far when a party came on them and took the three prisoners away and hung them to a tree. It was claimed the Stott Ranch was headquarters for thieves and that the party that done the hanging were from Pleasant Valley. Although ___ it helped very much to ride the county of thieves. No one was ever brought to justice. Quite a few were arrested but public sentiment was so strong in their favor that nothing was done.
July 3, 1890 A band of sheep belonging to William Morgan and in charge of two Mexicans were near David W. Savage's house at Fools Hollow. Savage went out to drive the sheep away, took his pistol and commenced shooting. When he got up to where the herders were, he got into a fight with them. They pounded him over the head, he shot one of them through the leg and they shot ~~him~~ killing him dead on the spot.
Dec 8, 1892 James M and Charles L Flake got a telegram to arrest a man in Snowflake charged with being a bank robber. The man gave his name as Taylor, the boys stepped up to him and told him they had papers for his arrest. He drew his pistol shot James M. Flake through the ear and then shot Charles L. Flake through the neck, killing him. James M. Flake then shot Taylor through the head killing him instantly. This was a shocking affair for the Flakes were well known all over the county and were first class citizens. The death of Flake cast a gloom over the whole county.
Winslow and vicinity
In Aug 1874 Dan Kenderson who was driving mail was attacked

by Indians a short distance below where Hardy Station now stands. He killed one Indian in the fight, was shot twice but got away and lived to Emigrant Springs about 2½ miles south of Sander Station where he died.

Sept 1883 Two men stole some horses from the Indians at Navajo Springs. They went West with them. The Indians followed and overtook them at Clear Creek where they killed them.

In 1888 John Taylor was killed at Winslow. Page was arrested and indicted for the killing of Taylor, was tried and acquitted.

In 1888 a cowboy by the name of McGorton started to run the town of Winslow. He was killed by Pete Jacoby, Jacoby was arrested and taken to St. Johns but nothing was done with the case.

In 1888 Davis killed a man by the name of Snider, both were railroad men. Davis was tried and sent to the penitentiary for 25 years.

In 1888 Jenkins and Smith working together gardening at Brigham City quarrelled. Smith killed Jenkins and threw his body into the River. Smith fled and was never taken.

Holbrook and vicinity

In 1880 Thompson's wife went to St. Joseph to be confined. While there she made some damaging statements about Munn's wife. Upon hearing the scandal Munn rode up to Thompsons about 1 mile above Holbrook and wished to see Thompson. The latter fearing trouble would not go out. His partner Phillips went out, had a few words with Munn when Munn shot him. Munn fled, went to Colorado where he got into a row and was killed.

In Oct 1881 a man by the name of Boyd killed an Indian without provocation. The Indians followed him to Pope's Ranch, 4 miles below Holbrook. He was trying to catch a horse to get away on when the Indians came up, opened fire on him, killing him.

In 1881 a freighter called Six-Shooter Smith was at Holbrook. His night herder shot and killed two men one night who were trying to steal some of Smith's horses. This was about a mile above Holbrook on the south side of the River. It was stated that some of the party told the men to go over and steal the horses so as to get them killed.

A man by the name of Brown was killed by his partner, near where the pump house now stands. The murdered man was buried out north of where he was killed by the lone cottonwood close to the corner of Harry Scorse's field.

In 1883 James E and D. J. Porter had some trouble with a man called Dutchy. The latter had attempted to jump the formers place at Porter Tanks. Dutchy got drunk, rode through town, and shot at one of Porter's boys while he was sitting in front of a house. The boys then shot him. The boys were justified by the coroners jury.

April 4, 1885 two toughs called Lyon and Red were gambling in H. Scorse's Saloon in Holbrook when they got into a dispute with Garcia a Mexican about the cards. They shot Garcia and then ran. A party followed them but were repulsed, a second party J. D. Houck and several Mexicans followed the two men and came to them where they were partly fortified in the rocks, about 5 miles south of Holbrook. This was on April 7th, firing was commenced on them and they were both killed.

In 1887 trouble arose at a dance in Holbrook when some cowboys shot Angel a Mexican. Thomas Pickett was wounded in the foot and was probably the one who killed Angel. Pickett afterwards kept a saloon in Holbrook.

On Sept 4, 1887 Sheriff C. P. Owens attempted to arrest a man by the name of Andrew Cooper Blevins, going to his house or where he was in Holbrook. Blevins was a desperate character and a noted horse thief. When Owens went to the door and made known his errand Cooper as he was generally called, slammed the door in his face and refused to surrender. Owens immediately shot through the door, hit Cooper in the bowels. Two brothers of Coopers were in the house and a man called Mose Roberts. They ran out of the back door around the house and commenced firing at Owens. Owens killed Roberts and the young Blevins boy and wounded the other John Blevins. This about finished them all being killed but John and he badly wounded. This is one of the best things that ever happened and had the effect of breaking up the worst gang of theives that there was in the country. Blevins father and two brothers were killed in the Tonto Basin trouble so this completely broke the gang and gave the stockraisers of the county a great deal of relief.

Brigham City lost about 40 acres of wheat. The damage inflicted upon Sunset was not so great. The rains continued for several weeks threatening destruction of the whole crop but enough was saved by hand labor to supply breadstuffs for another year. The Settlement of Taylor was abandoned this year and the Saints generally moved to Silver Creek about 20 miles south of Woodruff. The first quarterly conference of the Stake was held at Brigham City, May 24, 25, 26th. On Aug 31 and Sept 1 the second one was held at the same place. Those that attended it from Sunset were drawn in boats by oxen across the [illegible] which were submerged in water. Sept 20th Apostle Erastus Snow, President Jesse N. Smith, L. J. Nuttall, Ira Hinckley and others arrived at Brigham City via Lee's ferry, meetings were held at that place and also in Sunset. Nov 27th 1878 President John Taylor with from Salt Lake City dividing the territory of Arizona occupied by the Saints into two Stakes, making Pinedale now Holbrook the dividing line between this stake and the one above. 1879 was a prosperous year for the Little Colorado Stake, Sunset and St. Joseph raised good crops and established themselves pretty firmly. Brigham City [illegible] was not however so successful. At the August Conference held at St Joseph steps were taken to establish a Tannery at Millville in the Morgollon Mountains in which the two places should be interested. Millville was the name given to the place where the sawmill had been located. John W. Young this year, built a small woolen factory at Moencopi. The crops for 1880 were very light and that at Brigham City almost an entire failure, the Saints there became so much dissatisfied that [illegible] of them under the Bishop moved to the upper Gila County in Pima County others located in the settlement of the Eastern Arizona Stake. June 12, 1881 the Saints in Forth Basin were organized as a ward, Riel Allen was ordained Bishop of the place under the hands of Pres. Lot Smith and others. Aug 25, 1883 the new settlements of Saints on the headwaters of Chevlon Fork known as Walford and Heber were organized as one ward and J. H. James was ordained Bishop. 1884 the Ward's Statistical Report are so incomplete that no just exhibit of the membership of the Stake at present can be afforded but the Stake has very much dwindled and probably does not number half of what it did few years ago. Pursuant [illegible] Pinedale for Stake (Sept 17, 18, 1887 what remained of the Little Colorado Stake, Joseph City, Moencopy and Tuba were annexed to the Snowflake Stake. Sunset was abandoned about 1885 except Lot Smith's family which left in 1888. Brigham City was largely abandoned in 1881.

In Nov. 1887 a son of Thomas Garcia of Concho was returning home from Flagstaff where he had been at work. He had $80 in money and was murdered by his companion between Holbrook and Woodruff for the money. It was several weeks before the body was found and some feeble attempts were made to arrest the murderer but he fled to New Mexico.

Oct 3, 1888 Robert Kennedy got drunk at Holbrook went into William Flanagan's saloon and flourished his pistol. On being requested to put it up he shot at Flanagan wounding him in the shoulder. Flanagan then shot Kennedy killing him dead. Flanagan was justified at the coroners jury.

On Oct 18 1888 A man by the name of Murphy committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He went into Dr. Robinson's coal house to commit the act.

July 15 1889 H. A. Larson followed three Mexicans to see if they had stolen horses overtook them about halfway between Holbrook and St Joseph. He looked at the horses and told the Mexicans they would have to take them back to Holbrook. Jesus Ortez one of the party drew his gun when Larson shot him. The other two were taken and sent on to New Mexico where they were lynched before they reached their place of destination.

Jan 17, 1891 F. Kettersides and R. A. Boyle had some trouble and drew their pistols and commenced firing. Boyle was shot dead. Kettersides was tried for the murder and acquitted.

Oct 28, 1891 J. B. Crawford, W. C. Bell, R. Lopez and Chavez were gambling in the saloon. They got into a dispute and then went to fighting. Crawford getting the worst of it when he got up. Him and Bell catching pistols shot Lopez and Chavez. Crawford and Bell fled. Crawford was not captured but Bell was and after keeping him in jail for over a year and an expense to the county of over $2000 he was turned loose.

Nov 14, 1891 W. J. Clark and Thomas Lovins, two railroad men got into a quarrel at the Rock Quarry six miles below Holbrook. Lovins shot Clark, then Clark got a gun and shot Lovins. Clark was arrested but never indicted.

Sept 18, 1892 B. J. Mitchell and Thomas Nance got into a fight at Monger's Saloon. Mitchell threw Nance pounded him in the face a few blows and then stomped or kicked him. The crowd took Mitchell off and dragged Nance out. Shortly after it was found that Nance was dead. Mitchell was arrested and kept in jail but the next grand jury in April not find a bill he was turned loose.

Nov. 9, 1892 Ike Lee, a son of John D. Lee returned home in the evening about 8 P.M and found Wagoner and J. Reilly in his house. Wagoner with his arm around his wife. Lee drew his pistol and ordered them out of the house. Wagoner went to expostulate with Lee, caught Lee's pistol with his left hand and drew his own pistol and shot Lee. Lee lived about ½ hour, he had reason to believe that his wife was not true to him, was the cause of his returning on the fatal evening.

Navajo and vicinity

About 1877 a German came into the country and stopped near Carrizo. It was reported that he was a spiritualist and was wealthy. A man called called "One Arm Pete" and his partner went to rob the German. They finally killed the old man but Pete's partner got badly wounded and went to the Navajo Country where he died. Pete was afterward killed in St Johns. It was not ascertained if they got any money or not, but some 4# was found in a crevice of rocks where the German had been digging a well, part of this was taken to defray the expenses of burying him.

In April 1880 a man by the name of William Walker was killed by Indians near Houck's Tank.

In August 1880 William Smith was killed and robbed by Indians near Houck's Tank. He belonged to a company of surveyors.

In May 1880 Whiplash Johnson was wounded and a man that was with him killed by Indians a little north of Houck's Tank.

In March 1880 A doctor was killed by a man named Burke at Houck's Tank in a drunken row. It was reported that the doctor had money and was supposed he got murdered for it. Burke got all he had.

In the fall of 1880 Bonito killed a young man called Jew a Canadian by birth. This was near the House Rocks.

The spring of 1880 Harry Scott and Tillman killed James Wilson at

Blanchard's Ranch. A quarrel arose over a race horse that belonged to Wilson. Tillman started to take Wilson's horse, claiming he was going to ride him off. Wilson interfered when blows passed. Wilson drew his pistol, then Scott shot him. Murder was no doubt premeditated on the part of Scott and Tillman.
In the fall of 1881 Joe. Walters and William Campbell killed David Blanchard and J. Barrett at Blanchard's Ranch. A man by the name of Dennison hired them to do it. It was claimed Bennett was at the bottom of the whole affair as he wanted the place for a trading post. He gave Dennison money to get away with. Walters and Campbell were taken to St Johns and put in jail. One night shortly after they were taken out and hung by unknown parties.
In 1881 Charles Donnelly killed a man about a mile below Houck's Tank.
In the same year a white man and some Indians killed a young man a little above Houck's Tank.
In Feb 1882 Pat O'Neil killed James Strand at Navajo Springs
In the same month one of the section men killed a man at Allentown.
In 1883 there was a man killed at Bennett's Saloon.
In the same year there was a man killed and some wounded in a drunken row at a tent saloon at Creno Canyon below Houck's Tank.
Sept 26, 1886 Mayer killed Berry at ? Springs. A woman the daughter of W. W. Wahl was the cause of this murder. She was Mather's wife and Mather claimed that Berry had been too intimate with her.
Feb 18 1887 H. W. Lockhart as constable, John King and Ed Palmer were killed by Navajo Indians near Houck Tank. They were trying to arrest some Indians for stealing. The Indians who did the killing were never arrested. The agent Patterson refused to deliver them up and objected to an officer coming onto the Reservation to make the arrest.
Aug 6, 1892 Sheriff O. B. Litter with a couple of men went out about 30 miles north of Navajo to arrest an Indian who was charged with stealing. The Indian resisted and attempted to kill Ike Lee one of the party with an axe when Ike shot him. The party then made a hasty retreat to save their lives.

In the summer of 1893 Joseph Fish who had for several years very ably filled the office of Stake Recorder of Snowflake Stake of Zion moved away leaving the office vacant. At the quarterly Conference following held at St Joseph, August 28, 1893 Levi M. Savage was sustained as Recorder in the place of Joseph Fish. Immediately after dismissal of the quarterly conference at St Joseph Pres. Jesse N. Smith, Lorenzo W. Hatch with a company of Saints proceeded to Juba City attending a ward conference there. After which Pres. Smith and Hatch continued their journey by wagon into Utah. They attended Oct Conference in Salt Lake City and returned again by team. Late in 1893 Pres. Joseph H. Richards of the Stake Presidency returned from a two year mission to Europe. Upon the mission Brother Richards narrowly escaped drowning in consequence of the burning of the ship on which he was crossing the Atlantic Ocean. In Aug 1893 Merrill E. Willis resigned the Bishops Office in the Taylor Ward. Early in 1894 Zachariah B. Decker Jr. was ordained to be Bishop in the place of M. E. Willis. Early in 1894 Apostle Brigham Young was visiting and encouraging the Saints of this Stake. In Feb 1894 Elder Andrew Jensen, assistant historian of the Church visited the Stake and preached with great energy in all the settlement. Early in 1894 the Saints of this Stake were made to rejoice by the leading brethren of the Church authorities generously giving the people of Snowflake, Taylor and Woodruff the privilege of gaining title to the land they occupied by applying the price (deeds) there in labor upon dams, reservoirs etc with a view of storing more water (and conveying) for irrigation. The Church advanced the cash several years ago to secure the lands in these three settlements, and now offer title to the occupants upon these very easy terms. At Winslow Nov 30, 1893 Sam Wessinger shot Jack Shay twice in the back, thus killing Shay. They had been quarrelling in a Saloon. At Winslow Oct 21, 1892 after quarrelling and gambling Ed Wright shot three times at a Mexican without effect. The Mexican then returned the fire killing Wright on the spot. At a Ranch in the mountains in May 1894 H. A. Larson, a sheepman, shot and killed a cowboy after quarreling and drinking with him. Larson claimed it was done in self defense, as he was first assaulted by a man with a knife. At Woodruff Oct 25, 1893 three young men were playing soldier and snapping what was supposed to be empty guns at each other. When one gun in the hands of Jay Gardner proved to be loaded. The ball passed through the throat and back of Jeremiah Lawrence Lillywhite killing him instantly. He was 16 years old. On 11 and 12 of August 1894 the Sunday

School Conference for the Stake was held at Snowflake. Elders George Goddard and George Reynolds of Salt Lake City attended. imparting much valuable instruction. As is customary with the Presidency of this Stake, they with a few others visited Tuba Ward Sept 1894. The party left St. Joseph on Monday Sept 10, 1894 proceeding to Tuba. They attended the Ward Conference there on the 15th & 16th. Pres Jesse N. Smith and L. H. Hatch continued their journey north expecting to visit the Conference at Salt Lake City Oct 6, 1894. Pres. J. H. Richards returned to his home in St. Joseph. All travelled by team and wagon. Pres Smith returned to his home Nov 1st, 1894, Pres Hatch returned to Woodruff April 15, 1895. In June 1893 Elder Joseph I Clawson of Taylor, Elder Andrew L. Rogers and his wife, Clara Rogers, were called as missionaries for the Snowflake Stake to take a normal course of instruction at the Brigham Young Academy in Provo, Utah. Brother Nathaniel Decker of Taylor then attending the Academy at Provo took the Y.M.M.I.A. Course, all returned in 1894. Brother Clawson and Rogers, also sister Rogers were put upon the home missionary list when they paid particular attention to Sunday School work. Brother Decker was put into the Presidency of the Young Men's Mutual for the Stake. Apache County being a very large one and its county seat, St Johns, being 50 miles distant from any Railroad or Telegraph Communication it had been greatly desired for a long time by the people living near the railroad to change the County Seat to some point near the Railroad. In 1892 a proposition was made to remove the county seat to Holbrook. The question was submitted to the popular vote and was defeated. Still many people living in the Western part of the county especially those living near the Railroad were dissatisfied. And early in 1895 by this latter class brought a proposition to the Territorial Legislature at Phoenix to divide Apache County. This proposition succeeded and the Legislature passed an act creating a new county called Navajo County from the west half of Apache County. The county seat of the new county of Navajo is temporarily established at Holbrook on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad but its permanent location was to be determined by popular vote of the people living in the new county. There was quite a strife gotten up between the people of Winslow and the people of Holbrook. Each party being very desirous to have the county seat permanently established in its own town, but the vote cast for that purpose at the special election on 11 June 1895 showed a great majority of the citizens to be in favor of Holbrook which place the county seat of the new County of Navajo was permanently established.

The winter of 1894 and 5 was quite a wet one in the vicinity and yet the spring and fore part of the summer of 1895 was unusually dry. The wet of the previous winter disappeared very rapidly and the little grass on the range was soon dried up. Very heavy, severe and cold winds prevailed in the Spring extending well into summer, and the weather was unusually cold. All kinds of vegetation making but little headway growing. Water was found to be very scarce in some of the settlements and St Joseph people said they had never before seen the water so low at that time of the year. Toward the last of June at our quarterly conference for Snowflake Stake for some time the subject of Home Manufacture has been quite freely and favorably discussed. The object of a small woolen factory being foremost. There was also an effort made to put the old tannery about into operation, very little success has thus far attended these exertions. There seems to be a great lack of union also a great lack in interest and up to this time June 1895 nothing scarcely has been accomplished in this direction. The failing of range facilities by the long continued drouth and the over running of the public domain by the vast herds of cattle and sheep belonging to the Eastern capitalists have completely discouraged our brethren who formally kept a few cattle to help them live. Now they are fast coming to the conclusion that it is best to keep a few animals about home only and feed them constantly. Snowflake Coop Cattle herd, once so remunerative to its owners, has become almost a nuisance and a part of it is being sold to the gentiles at about 47% of the face. The severe winds heavy drouth and disagreeable sand storms with other discouraging features are discouraging quite a number of people who are now moving away. Still the brethren and authorities try to encourage us. Apostle Brigham Young made a hurried visit in the latter part of June 1895 to our Stake, held several meetings, and encouraged the people with many consoling remarks. On 17 + 18 August 1895 the yearly Sunday School Conference for this Stake was held at Snowflake. Elders Karl G. Maeser and George Goddard were the principal speakers being sent in the interest of the young. They seemed to be filled with the spirit of their calling and no doubt did a great amount of good. There was a good large attendence and all seemed to be filled with renewed resolutions to do good. Our Stake quarterly Conference was held at Woodruff on the 1 + 2 of Sept 1895 Young Mens and Young Ladies Improvement Associations held their conference at the same place on the 31st of August. On the 16 Sept Counsellors L. H. Hatch and Joseph H. Udall

left St. Joseph with a party to attend the Conference at Tuba. About the same time Pres. Jesse N. Smith started to Albuquerque, N. Mex to attend the Irrigation Congress. He had been appointed to that position by the Governor of Arizona. On 30 Sept 1895 Pres. L. H. Hatch returned home from the Ward Conference at Tuba. He reported good prospects among the Saints of that ward, said the Bishop had raised 1200 bushels of wheat this season. On 4th Oct 1895 one of the largest floods known in the land for many years passed through Woodruff, Holbrook and St Joseph valleys. The county bridge over the Little Colorado, 3 miles above Woodruff, was lifted bodily and floated whole and complete condition to the Woodruff Dam. It went over the dams at just noon on the above date like a great steamer but a few second later, ruined in a thousand pieces appeared in the torrent below. On the 7 + 8th of November 1895 the Governor of Arizona Louis C. Hughes and the Superintendent of District Schools for the Territory Mr. Netherton, visited Snowflake, Taylor and Woodruff. They expressed themselves as high pleased with the Mormon people and their labors here. Our quarterly Conference met at Snowflake Nov 23, 1895 Apostle F. M. Lyman and Elder Edward Stevenson attended, giving very pointed instruction upon prayer, religious meetings, blessings of oil and etc. At this Conference the bishops reported a general good health and prosperity although crops were light. At some places in the forest there had been a little neglect to plant. At Snowflake and Taylor a disastrous hailstorm had destroyed a great deal of the produce in the fields. At St Joseph water had been uncommonly scarce and a very early and killing frost in September had greatly damaged the crops in all this section of the county. During the Conference a most severe weather and heaviest snowstorm known for years prevailed, from 15 to 20 inches of snow fell all through the settlements along the streams while in the forest the was true _____. Many people were detained from Conference by the severity of the weather, a count of the largest meeting showed 333 present. On the 14 Dec 1895 Apostle Brigham Young came into our stake, held meetings at Woodruff and on the 15th at Snowflake and Taylor on the 16th + 17th. At St. Joseph on the 18th then continued his journey to attend Conference at Mesa, Maricopa Stake on the 22nd. He spoke encouragingly and urged the people to improve their own homes, cultivate the soil, and try to establish home manufacture. Dec 31, 1895 the year closes finding the people of Snowflake Stake in a general prosperous condition but one discouraging feature is the extremely high taxes imposed by this new county of Navajo, that is $3.10 upon each hundred dollars and to make it

felt more keenly Real Estate is put at a very high valuation. A new substantial county bridge is nearing completion at Holbrook spanning the Little Colorado there and costing the county nearly $4000. The Argus, a small weekly newspaper has been established at the county seat of Navajo County at Holbrook by A. F. Banta, First number issued Dec 12, 1895. In a gambling row at Holbrook on the evening of Jan. 19, 1896 H. C. Donnelly shot through the heart and killed J. C. Hyatt, both were mormons. Quarterly Conference of the Stake met a Snowflake March 1 and Monday March 2nd. High Council met at 2pm the Friday previous. The Young Men and Young Ladies held their Conference at the same place on Saturday the 29th of February. We had two dances very high wind, plenty of sand and a good time. Stake Clerk just finished settling accounts they showed about the same amount paid in the Stake in 1895 as in other previous years for two or three years past, that is a little over $6000. On 24 of March 1896 the good people of St. Joseph Ward gave an entertainment to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers to settle in this Little Colorado country. By invitation quite a number of people from other settlements in this stake were present and a very enjoyable time was had there. On the 31 March 1896 Jesse N. Smith and about 9 other members from Stake took train to Holbrook and went to Salt Lake, Utah to attend the conference of the Church which will convene there on the 4 April 1896. On Friday April 10th Pres. Jesse N. Smith and a part of the company arrived at Holbrook on their return from the General Conference at Salt Lake. On Sunday April 19, 1896 Pres L. H. Hatch and Bishop L. M. Savage held a meeting at Holbrook, they spoke 90 minutes to a fair sized audience and left another appointment for the 3rd of May, our people have not held meeting at Holbrook before for about 12 years. On 17 April 1896 Mrs. Laura Johns of Kansas spoke in Holbrook on behalf of Womens Suffrage. She went to Snowflake on the 18th and on the 20th she organized a Womens Suffrage Club ~~with~~ with Henrietta Hall president, Mary J. West vice pres., Corresponding Secretary Nettie Hunt, Recording Secretary Bashie Smith, Treasurer James M. Blake, Auditor May H. Larson. May 3 Brother Hatch and Savage held their second meeting at Holbrook according to their appointment. They held two meetings, treated kindly but only a very little interest manifested. As Pres Jesse N. Smith was crowded a little on his finances March 1896 he could not well bear the expense of railroad fare to and from Salt Lake City as indicated at the head of this page. In fact it was very doubtful if he would have undertaken it ~~if~~ had not

some of the brethren in the Stake, come to his relief and proffered help and cash. Elder J.C. Hansen of St Joseph Ward being the foremost in starting a voluntary contribution with which to send Bros. Smith to Salt Lake City to attend the general Conference. The following is a list of those who contributed with their amounts. St Joseph Ward:- J.C. Hansen $2.00, John Bushman $2.00, Relief Society $2.00, Lois A Bushman 25¢ J.H. Richards $3.00, S.M. Porter $1.00, J.M. McLaws $1.00, John Murray $2.00, Sariah Bushman 50¢, and B.N. Steele $1.00, H.W. DeSpain 25¢, John L. Westover 25¢, David DeSpain 25¢, H.M. Tanner $1.00, William Berrine $1.00, M.R Tanner 25¢, J.P. Richards $1.00, Mary Foster 25¢, P.A. Bushman 5¢, Frank McLaws 25¢, Total $19.25 Woodruff Ward:- L.H. Hatch $1.00, R.J. Christopherson 50¢, Lucy Eagar 50¢, Lucy Ellsworth 25¢, J.C. Owens Jr. 70, L.M. Savage $1.00, Total $3.95. Snowflake Ward:- Joseph W. Smith $5.00, John R. Hulet $10.00, Woodruff Ward:- B.F. Duffin $1.00, Taylor Ward:- G.B Steele Jr. $1.00, James Shumway $1.00, TOTAL $2.00 and Show Low Ward $3.00. At Snowflake June 1, 1896 Levi M. Savage was set apart by Jesse N. Smith as Stake Recorder. The Spring of 1896 was a most extraordinary one for fierce cold winds and the summer commences with fair prospects. The Quarterly Conference held at Snowflake May 31 and June 1 was a very pleasant as well as profitable one. Dr. Karl G. Maeser of Salt Lake City was in attendence he seemed very zealous and occupied considerable of the time. For two or three years past the Stake has undertaken to maintain a Board of Trade. There has been some ill feeling between the Board and other individuals. Some of the brethren engaged in merchandising being particularly blamed by the Board. But at this fast-bore meeting of this conference held on the evening of May 31, there was rather a peaceful feeling manifested and the head men of our three principal mercantile houses were unanimously sustained as our Board of Trade for the ensuing year. These men were John R. Hulet, James M. Flake and Alma G. Palmer. Women's Suffrage Clubs have been organized at Pinedale May 10, 1896 at Taylor and Woodruff June 11, 1896. On the 28th of June 1896 Elders John A. West and S.D. Rogers of the Stake Sunday School superintendency organized the first Latter Day Saint Sunday School at Holbrook. Elder John R. Fish was appointed Superintendent, John Murray first assistant and Bill Bilby 2nd assistant and Miss ___ Jarvis, Secretary. Near the last of May 1896 Frances Marion Allen Jr. of Taylor, Snowflake Stake left his home on horseback to go to Durango, Colorado to obtain work. Several weeks later suspicions of foul play gained credence, whereupon a search was instituted and these facts were established. That is, that he was murdered by two tramps who crashed in his skull

with some blunt instruments at a point about 50 miles north of Gallup, N. Mex. on the 22nd of June 1896. His bones were recovered having been stripped by wild beasts, by J. B. Decker, J. B. Ashcroft and Charles Allen Aug 2nd 1896. They were brought home to Taylor and buried there 9 Aug 1896. He was a worthy young saint, an account of the tragedy was published on page 379 of the Deseret Weekly News Dated Sept 5, 1896. On the 30 & 31 August 1896 the regular quarterly conference was held at Joe City. No visitors from the other stakes but there was a good attendance from this stake an excellent spirit prevailed, good and timely instruction was given and reports showed moderate prosperity all over the Stake. The summer has been a very wet one, there is a great abundance of grass upon the hills this year than for many years before. But the cattle industry has resulted in just about a complete failure so far as the Mormons are concerned. The long drought has killed it. On the evening of Sept 1, 1896 the Presidency of this Stake with a few others started from St Joseph to attend the yearly Ward Conference at Tuba City. The Presidency general attended the Ward Conferences twice each year in the other wards but on account of the great distances to Tuba only one ward conference each year is held there. The party returned to St Joseph on the 12th from Tuba having enjoyed a good pleasant trip. About the middle of Sept 1896 District Court was held at Holbrook by Judge Hawkins. The judge took sick and adjourned Court until the 19th of October — thus causing a very heavy expense to the county. On the 19 of October court was called and continued a few day by another judge by the name of _____ _____ _____ probably the most important cases disposed of was the sentencing of H. C. Donnelly to 40 years imprisonment at Yuma Arizona for the murder of J. C. Hyatt, and sentencing of one _____ _____ of Winslow to two years imprisonment for seduction. Quite a heavy percent of the jurors who served at this term of court were Mormons. Up to this date Oct 26, 1896 very light frost has come to this part of the country, showers of rain come quite often. This is the best season known here for several years. The Co-op Store, the A. C. M. I. has purchased the little flour mill at Shumway and are putting in new and improved roller machinery and making a first class mill of it. Dec 1896. The Irrigation Congress met at Phoenix Dec 15, 1896. Bro. Jesse N. Smith attended upon appointment by the Governor of Arizona. A few others attended by appointment of the Irrigation Companies in the Stake. The measles raged during Nov & Dec of 1896 and some of the settlements of the Stake. It was mostly among the children but nearly all recovered. 29 + 30 Nov. 1896 the Quarterly Conference was held at Taylor, fine weather and a good time. Dec 25, 1896 Apostle

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Settlement and History of Woodruff.

It has already been noted that Luther Martin located near this place in 1870 but not liking the locality he moved away, after this Felix Scott kept a sheep herd here and made some pretenses to claiming the place but was willing to be bought off for a small sum. In the fall of 1876 L. P. Cardon, J. H. Richards, J. Freeman, and P. O. Peterson came to the place and located the site for a dam had a ditch surveyed by Major Ladd. They built the body of a log house and then returned to St. Joseph. In March 1877 Ammon M. Tenney, who had been to Savoia on a mission to the Indians and had a letter from President Young giving him the privilege of settling in this country wherever he might choose, past this place on the way to Utah and finding the place vacant except Felix Scott who had a sheep herd here and was easy to settle with so he decided to locate here. In April 1877 L. P. Cardon and his sons Joseph S. and Emanuel, and William Walker arrived, these were the first settlers to locate at this place. About 3 weeks after this in the month of May Nathan C. Tenney and his sons John and Samuel, Hans Gulbranson, Gudbrandsen and Charles Riggs arrived and located at this place. This little colony spent the summer and fall in building houses and preparing to put in a dam across the Little Colorado River. These houses were located so as to form 2 sides of a square in front the south and west sides, the other two sides being left open. This location was at the head of the valley and near the river a little below the spot that had been selected for the dam. The company were too weak to put in the dam this season and wishing to raise a little breadstuffs went about 20 miles above to Stinson's and got permission of him to use what water he did not want, they then went to work and put in a small amount of corn the near Stinson's. During the season William Walker and Charles Riggs went back to Utah and returned in the fall bringing with them D. W. Johnson, J. T. Eagar and Jesse Walker. On Feb 9 1878 Noah Brimhall and Joseph A. Kay and their families arrived at the place. Also James Sharp and family and C. P. Liston. President L. H. Hatch accompanied by a part of his family from Sanpete arrived on the same day. Thomas L. Green who was with his family recently arrived from Texas also located here. Up to this time the place had been known as Tenney's Camp and Elder N. C. Tenney had presided over the place. There had been a small beginning on the dam but the circumstances of the few newcomers had not allowed them to do much. In January 1878 (January changed to February) President Pat Smith and George Lake, Bishop of Brigham City visited the place, it was then in the Little Colorado Stake and was so until the latter part of the year when the stake was divided by President John Taylor, and held a meeting at which a reorganization was effected. Elder N. C. Tenney was called to labor in New Mexico and Counsellor L. H. Hatch

Brigham Young is visiting and preaching among our settlements for a few days. He has attended the Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, Arizona held Dec 15 to 20, 1896. At the election held in November 1896 in this Navajo County the votes were quite ~~evenly~~ throughly divided among the Democrats and Republicans. Mormons voted for some non Mormons and the results were considerably mixed, but Pres Jesse N. Smith was elected to the Legislature and started to meet with that body at Phoenix about the middle of Jan. 1897. and returned about 20 March 1897. Quarterly Conference held at Snowflake Feb 28 and March 1 1899 Pres Jesse N. Smith being still absent at the Legislature the duty of presiding devolved upon his counsellors. The Conference was fairly well attended and an excellent spirit prevailed. Elder Joseph West lately returned from a mission to the Southern States gave several earnest discourses. During the first few days of Feb. 1897 the First District School Teachers Institute for Navajo County ~~was~~ was held at Snowflake under the direction of the newly elected probate Judge B.F. Jackson. Tithing returns for 1896 showed a little over $6000 paid in the Stake during the year by 251 tithe payers, average about $24 each, 27 non tithe payers reported. Between the 14th & 22nd of March 1897 Apostles John H. Smith and Heber J. Grant visited this section upon their return from a tour of Juarez, St Joseph and Maricopa Stakes. They preached ~~in~~ at Ward of St Joseph and Woodruff on 14th and Snowflake on the evening of the 15th and also held two meetings there and one at Joyer on the 16th. They went over into the St Johns Stake and returned and preached in Woodruff on the 21st of March 1897. They gave many good instructions on the Word of Wisdom, home manufacture, sacredness of the marriage convenant. They started from Holbrook at noon March 22nd expecting to go directly home. On the 30 and 31 May 1897 the regular quarterly conference of the Snowflake Stake was held at Snowflake. Nothing of the usual kind, moderate prosperity was reported, all felt well, the usual high winds have not come this spring. It is the best for farmers that we have known for years. On the 11th July 1897 two of our lately returned missionaries C.E. Owens and John Hancock held meetings in Flagstaff a railroad town about 100 mile west of this place. This was a special appointment upon invitation there seemed to be some interest in the Gospel there. On 16 July 1897 Pres. Jesse N. Smith and Bish John Hunt and a few others took the train at Holbrook to attend the great pioneer jubilee at Salt Lake City July 24, 1897. Pres. Smith returned about the 4th of August. On 14 & 15th August 1897 the annual Sunday School Conference of Snowflake Stake was held on the 14th at Taylor

and the 15th at Snowflake. Great interest was manifest and a general good time had. Elder Karl G. Maeser was in attendance giving some powerful discourses and working earnestly for the sunday school work. On 14 Aug 1897 near Show Low George Amon a gentile sheepman quarreled with a Mexican sheepherder shooting was resorted to and the Mexican killed. Amos gave himself up, a coroners inquest was held before the Justice of the Peace E. T. Hatch of Taylor and a verdict of justifiable homicide read. The High Council of Snowflake Stake met at Woodruff Aug 27, 1897 at the same place the next day the 28th the members of the Young Ladies Improvement Association of Snowflake Stake held their semi-annual conference, and the regular quarterly Conference for the stake was held the next two days this on Aug 29, 30, 1897 at Woodruff and under the very comfortable bowery erected for the purpose by the Woodruff people. A very enjoyable time was had in all the meetings and the reports showed a fairly prosperous condition. Elder John Hancock of Taylor and C. E. Owens of Woodruff made a visit for preaching to Heber Hagstaff and Williams between the 16th and 23rd of Oct 1897. They held three meetings and enjoyed quite a pleasant visit. On 18 Oct 1897 District Court called at Holbrook, Judge Sloan on the bench. Court was held just six days on a few criminal cases disposed of and also a few civil cases, some dismissed. The Grand Jury worked faithfully and returned about 1 dozen indictments, most of which were continued for the term, among which were several against reputed cattle thieves, among stockmen there is very serious complaint about cattle being stolen upon the Range. On the evening of Oct 16 the first killing frost came, this has been a very beautiful fall. Up to Oct 25 1897 have the effect to make the people a little more contented. On the 28 + 29 Nov 1897 the regularly quarterly Conference of Snowflake Stake was held in the Stake House at Snowflake. The weather was beautiful and very satisfactory reports were given for most of the settlements. As usual the High Council held its meeting on the Friday previous at the same place on the 27th the Stake Organization of the Primary and Relief Society held their yearly Conference. At the Conference L. M. Savage was appointed to take charge of the business of the Industrial Bureau for the Snowflake Stake. The headquarters of this Bureau is at the presiding Bishops Office at Salt Lake City Utah. It is designed to furnish employment and other facilities for making a living to those who need such assistance. At their Conference it was decided to disallow any dancing in the Wards of this

Stake during the Quarterly Conference. This resolution was sustained by the unanimous vote of the High Council and the same in the Priesthood meeting, except about ½ dozen votes. This measure was urged by the authorities especially Bishop Hunt of Snowflake that the dances heretofore usually held at the close of the Quarterly Conference were largely patronized by a class of persons who cared nothing for the religious services and really are not good company for young Saints to associate with. But they crowd themselves into the Conference just for the sport and other good things they can catch. There was considerable opposition talk among the young men, even some of the middle aged elders who argued that their liberties and rights were sadly interfered with. The year 1897 closed with good prospects, rather better crops having been raised & better tithing and fast donations paid than for some years heretofore. Rather more faith manifested and on the whole the people of this stake seem to be improving spiritually and temporally.

On the 17th Feb 1898 Apostles John Henry Smith and John W. Taylor visited this Stake on a preaching visit. On that date they preached at St. Joseph and at Woodruff on the 18th. On the 19th they went to Snowflake and attended our quarterly conference at that place on the 20th & 21st. They attended the meeting of the High Council on the 22nd and then went on up to Taylor and preached there and on the 24th went on over into the St. Johns Stake. They returned to Holbrook on the 1st of March and started on the journey to visit the saints in Mexico. They were filled with good spirit, gave many encouraging counsels and urged the saints to live their religion. They made the quarterly conference at Snowflake highly interesting and instructive during which the Snowflake Stake house was dedicated. Apostle John Henry Smith offering the dedicatory prayer on the afternoon of Feb 20, 1898. The Stake Sunday school Conference was held at Snowflake on 27, 28 Feb. 1898. Sis. Karl B. Maeser was in attendance with his usual spirit and energetic instructions. At this Conference our Stake Board of Education by and with the advice of Brother Maeser decided to build a good brick Academy hall with a view to revive our Stake Academy. During the first 10 days of March 1898 our sister Clayton of Provo, Utah, made visits through St Johns and Snowflake Stakes laboring in the interest of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association. She held meetings and spoke very wisely and spiritually especially urging the people to subscribe for and read the Young Ladies Journal. On 27 May 1898 the High Council met and disposed of the necessary business in Snowflake. The following day the

Stake Primary and Relief Societies held there semi-annual conference on the 29th & 30th. The regular quarterly Conference was held in the Stake House. In the Conference there was one departure from the usual routine. That is a building committee to build the new proposed Stake Academy was sustained by the Conference. This committee immediately commenced to gather material and funds with a view to completing the building as soon as possible. During the summer of 1898 Navajo County was bonded in sum of $15,000 to build a Court House at Holbrook. The foundation was mostly laid in June and the 4th of July part of celebration was connected with the laying of the tablestones on the foundation. On the 5th July 1898 at Snowflake our first old folks entertainment in this Stake was given to all over 65 years of age. On the 27th Aug 1898 the Y. L and Y M Mutual Improvement Associations held their Conferences conjointly at Snowflake. The High Council met on the 26th. The regular quarterly conference was on the 28 and 29 Aug 1898 at Snowflake. The usual good experiences, a good lively interest was manifest by some of our most influential men especially the Stake Presidency in raising funds with which to build the proposed Stake Academy. Already there has been considerable labor performed upon the premises. The regular quarterly conference of the Snowflake Stake appointed for the 27 and 29 of Nov. 1898 was called two weeks earlier that is on the 13 and 14 Nov. 1898. This change was made because Apostle A. O. Woodruff requested it as he was visiting and preaching in this part of these Southern Stakes. The Conference, meeting of the High Council Priesthood meetings, etc held on the 13th and 14th Primary and Relief Society for the Stake held their Conferences on the 12th, and the Seventies held their meeting on the 16th. Pres. Seymore B. Young having arrived. The Y.M.M.I.A held their conference on the evening of the 14th and the forenoon of the 15th. All these meetings were at Snowflake. Brother Young preached a very lively sermon at Taylor in the evening of Nov 16. The Stake and Ward Authorities all reported the usual degree of prosperity. A very disastrous fire occurred on the night of Nov 19, 1898 at Taylor. The public school house in which the Ward with books, furniture, organs, etc were all destroyed. This leaves the Ward without a place for public meetings. On Dec 5, 1898 Judge Sloan opened the yearly District Court in the new Court House in Holbrook. Jurors were selected in about the same numbers as regards Mormons and Gentiles. Indictments and convictions were also about evenly divided between these two classes, yet those claiming to be Mormons who got into trouble mainly for illegal handling stock on the Range, were young careless fellows who could not possibly be called Saints. About the 8 and 9 Dec, 1898 there raged in the county the severest snowstorm

that we have known for three years accompanied by a terrific East wind that drifted the Snow badly. At Holbrook there was probably 1 foot snow fell but it was so badly drifted that no good estimate could be made. The result of the election held in the County Nov 1898 was not very satisfactory to the Mormon people. Pres Jesse N. Smith, candidate for the Legislature was defeated by one D. A. Wolfe of Winslow and Joseph Fish, candidate for County Recorder, was defeated by McAllister, also of Winslow but Pres. J. H. Richards was elected County Treasurer.

The new year opened with apparent prosperity to the Saints in Snowflake Stake. Tolerably good crops had been raised during 1898, pretty good health has prevailed and the saints seem to be enjoying the fellowship and living their religion moderately well at least. Tithes for 1898 were not quite as large as usual but they were more cash paid which made it more available and valuable to the Trustee in Trust.

A quarterly conference, Sunday School Conference, High Council etc were all held in Snowflake between Feb 25 and 26, 1899. Elders Karl G. Maeser, R. J. Nuttall of Salt Lake City were in attendance. There were also quite a number of Saints of the St Johns Stake, also the winter missionaries to the Y. M. M. I. Associations from Maricopa Stake. These young missionaries have been very energetic and have done great good in the stake in awakening new interest especially among those who have for a time become careless concerning their duties. The spring months and the prospect of the summer 1899 seems to beat all records for cold weather in this Stake. Crops made very slow progress, fruit nearly all are killed, and very strong winds prevailed for weeks on months. Quite a heavy frost at Snowflake on the morning of 3rd of June and there is also a very severe drouth raging all over these parts. Many stock dying on the range so much so that it is reported that the great Aztec Land and Cattle Company that has been operated here for about 12 years, are leaving with their cattle, shipping out all they can find. In some of our Wards in the forest the people are compelled to haul water from springs from four to six miles their wells having gone dry. Stockmen are very much discouraged with their heavy losses on account of the drouth. During the winter and spring of 1899 the small pox raged among our neighboring Indian tribes, the Zunis and Moquis. Their death rate was simply appalling especially among their children. On 17 June 1899 P. C. Lundquist of Snowflake died. He was 2nd Counsellor to Pres. Karl Smith in the presidency of High Priest Quorum. There has been during the spring and summer a very great number of our people afflicted with whooping cough and measles, and a few have died.

(a few pages then skipped which dealt mainly with Conferences in Salt Lake)

31 1899 Oct 9 at District Court Judge Sloan presiding opened at Holbrook and continued six days. About ½ dozen convictions were completed for stealing cattle, they were Mexicans but there were 3 whitemen also convicted of the same offence, two straight Gentiles and an ex-Mormon that is W. A. Burks. Also one gentile convicted of murder and sentenced to suffer the death penalty on 8th Dec 1899. The first killing frost came about the 16 Oct 1899 in the Stake. The very severe weather of last winter and spring killed all fruit buds on the trees so we have no large fruit but other crops are usually good and the people ordinarily prosperous. On 12 to 18 Dec 1899 Elder D. J. Muttall of Salt Lake City, Utah visited the Stake under the authority of the First Presidency. He held meeting in the various wards with the Saints and started a more systematic and legal manner of holding title to real estate belonging to the Saints in a public capacity. Under this arrangement the Trustees, usually the Bishopric of each ward are nominated by the Saints and appointed by the Probate Judge to hold title to the public lands of the Saints. About the last of January 1900 Sister Lucy Flake died in her death the Stake loses one of its most faithful officers, Stake President of the Primary Association. The saints in 1899 paid a much better tithing than usual, for several years the total for the Stake has been $6900 per annum but in 1899 the total was $8500; $3,700 was paid in cash, and $6100 in cash forwarded to Salt Lake. On the 3rd of Feb Stake Sunday School officers were sustained namely James M. Flake - superintendent; S. D. Smith 1st Asst; C. E Olsen, 2nd Asst; S. F. Smith - Secretary. The winter of 1899-1900 was very mild, very little cold weather and substantially speaking no moisture. A very severe drouth prevailed to the discouraging of many farmers and stockmen. Especially in the effects of the drouth felt in the forest wards, where the dry farming system has been followed for several year. On 3 March 1900 the conjoint conference of the Young Men and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association was held at Snowflake. In the latter part of May 1900 the BY Academy had historical and scientific expedition from Utah passed through our Stake going to Snowflake on the 31st of May. This company of 24 young Latter-Day Saints are under the presidency of Prof. Benjamin Cluff and they expect to explore the old route and cities of the ancient Nephites along the continent far into South America. July 26, 1900 Bishop L. M. Savage of the Woodruff Ward was arrested on a charge of adultery, taken to Prescott, placed under $3000 bond to appear for trial next November. The crime was claimed to have been committed with Nora Savage. This Nora Savage is one of his plural wives with whom he has continually lived and has been raising

children by her for more than 20 years. This action is the first sign of the removal of the old crusade that has been taken in these parts for about 15 years. Regular quarterly Conference of Snowflake Stake was held at St Joseph Sept 9, 10, 1900 The usual good brotherly feeling prevailed and the usual instructive counsel was given. A fair degree of prosperity was reported although in some of the wards, crops had been damaged or cut off by heavy and long continued drouth, which has prevailed in this part for so long. The range is almost a complete failure until September this year. The October term of the District Court opened Oct 22, 1900 Judge Sloan presiding. The docket was fairly well cleaned up - several cases of divorces, some several civil and some criminal cases disposed of. One Jeffreys an outsider sent to the insane asylum, one Mexican sent to the Yuma for four years for burlary, one Mormon boy, Reidhead, sent to Yuma for 15 months for raising a check. The present year is considered to be the driest known here for more than 20 years. The stockmen felt badly discouraged all through the first 9 months of the year. Even people residing in the forest who relied upon rain and snow to mature their crops lost nearly everything in that line. Many springs and wells heretofore thought to be permanent had failed, compelling some small settlements to haul drinking water several miles for months at a time. Even in some of the lower settlements where irrigation is followed there has been the same complaint of scarcity of water. Yet in these latter class of settlements there have been very good crops raised. In the forest it is said that some of the large pine trees have died from want of moisture. Very late in the summer some good heavy rain fell and heavy snowfall fell in the mountains in the Fall. This year is remarkable in the Snowflake Stake for the many removals, especially have Woodruff and the first wards. Bishop Hans Hansen of Show Low Ward moved to Mexico and his Ward was attached to the Linedale Ward under Bishop Niels Peterson. First Counsellor in the Stake Presidency Lorenzo H. Hatch was released by Pres. Lorenzo Snow and expects to remove to Utah. His place was filled at the quarterly Conference Dec 9, 1900 by Smith D. Rogers of Snowflake, Patriarch and President of the High Council; quorum, Paul Smith removed to Utah, his place in the quorum was filled by Ralph Ramsay, Pres of YLMIA of the Stake Sarah Christopherson having removed to Utah, her place was filled by Pauline Smith. At this Conference there were some changes in the High Council, quite a number of missionaries are kept in the field from the Stake which only numbers less than 1500 total souls. For some years our leading brethren have been struggling to erect the Stake Church Academy Building at Snowflake. A beautiful brick

is now Dec 1900 and nearly covered for this purpose. Especially has this labor been a heavy and perplexing burden to our President of the Stake Jesse N. Smith. It is situated upon a prominent and site elevation in the southern suburbs of Snowflake village but this winter there is being conducted in the Snowflake District School House the Academy Class numbering nearly 40 pupils under the very able management and instruction of Joseph Peterson formerly of Utah the Of Lehi. For about 20 years the leading brethren of the Snowflake Stake with the approval of the great majority of the people have proclaimed against round dancing in our communities. But of late there has been growing disposition to break away from this regulation. Some of the young people urge that this pleasure of Round Dancing was enjoyed in every other Stake of Zion, and they could not understand why the Saints of Snowflake should be thus discriminated against. The feeling became so strong it was said if the young are deprived at home, they will go away from home into disreputable places in order to secure this so called pleasure. The High Council at St Joseph last September concluded to President Snow's advice upon this matter. His answer sent verbally by Bishop Hunt and as further explained by Joseph F Smith in our late Conference was to the effect that while the wish of the First Presidency was to do away with ~~and abolish~~ the Round Dance, yet rather than have the young people break away from all watch care of the Priesthood in their dances. It is best to allow them to have 1 or 2 or 3 not more than 3 round dances during each evening, hence our rule of action is thus arranged for the present. The visiting brethren namely Pres. Joseph F. Smith, Apostle A. Woodruff and Pres. Seymore B. Young left St Johns on the evening of Sept 16 passing through Woodruff during the evening of the 17th continued their journey homeward thus was ended one of the most remarkable visits known to the Young in this Snowflake Stake of Zion. While at Snowflake at the quarterly conference and at other places they encouraged to renew diligence in completing the new stake Academy. They met with the Stake Board of Education at Snowflake Dec 11, 1900 when the Board decided to ask the people of the Stake to contribute an additional sum of $2000 for the Academy. The Stake Presidency were asked to make the allotment to the different Wards, Subsequently the allotment was made by them as follows: Snowflake Ward $1000, Taylor $350, St Joseph $300, Woodruff $200, Juba City $75, Pinedale $75 a total of $3000. The U.S. Court did not meet at Prescott in Nov. of 1900 as was expected, it was postponed from time to time until Feb 25, 1901 when Bishop L. W. Savage of Woodruff Ward was called for he having been fined under bond last July (as stated on page 236). L. H. Hatch, Lucy Ellsworth and Solina Smithson also Martha Savage

the complaining witness, also were taken to testify before the Grand Jury at Prescott in the U.S. Court, Feb 25, 1901. In Prescott the 26th of Feb 1901 Bishop Levi W. Savage was arranged for unlawful cohabitation. He pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and released. Judge R.E. Sloan presided at this court, R.E. Morrison was U.S. Prosecuting Attorney. During mid-winter and later there were some unusually heavy storms of snow and rain in all Northern Arizona. This condition proved a very great blessing to all that drouth stricken district. March 24, 25 the good people of St Joseph Ward gave a very pleasant entertainment to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers at their present locations. The Presidency of the Stake were all there, also quite a goodly number of visitors. The last few days of March brought terrific winds and heavy frost badly damaging fruit. On the 31 March Patriarch L. H. Hatch and wife started to Utah to remain there. This seemed strange as Brother Hatch has been a very active man in this Stake for many years. A sort of grippe or bad cold, accompanied with heavy fevers afflicting quite a number of people in this Stake this Spring. April 27, 28, 29, 1901 the Sunday Schools and Relief Societies for the Stake held their conference at Snowflake. Elder L. John Nuttall, and sister _____ Woodruff of Salt Lake City were present. Quite a plenty of water and moisture this season, ground in the Forest in good condition for putting in crops. Still a goodly number are moving from there and other settlements from our Stake. On Thursday June 13 1901 the regular session of the High Council met at Snowflake. On the 14 the Stake Primary and Relief Society held their Conference, 15, 16 the regular Stake quarterly conference were held - all at Snowflake. The Conferences were peculiarly a pleasant one throughout except for the sad gloom occasioned by the death of Frank Freeman, the 14yr. old son of High Councilman J.W. Freeman. The young man was thrown from a horse on the morning of the 15th receiving such injuries as to cause his death a few hours later. The Conference time of the afternoon of the 15th was devoted to the funeral services. A fair condition of the Stake was reported at this conference. Old folks entertainment was successful accomplished at Snowflake Oct 9, 1901. The death of our esteemed President of the Church Lorenzo Snow caused several vacancies to be filled in the list of general authorities. For sustaining those selected by the Apostles a special conference was called at Snowflake Nov 3, 1901 by the First Presidency through the Stake President Jesse N. Smith. At the Conference the following names were sustained by unanimous vote:- As President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on all the Earth Joseph F. Smith, 1st Counsellor John R. Winder, for his 2nd

Councilor Anthony H. Lund. For President of the Quorum of Apostles Brigham Young, for member in said quorum Hyrum M. Smith 2nd counsellor to Presiding Bishop Orrin P. Miller. About the last of Oct 1901 Elder Joseph Facer of Box Elder County Utah came among us as a missionary to the Y.M.I.A. Association. He immediately began his labors in various wards. The year 1901 has been fairly prosperous for the Snowflake Stake. The timber districts especially have been blessed with good crops considering the amount planted. Very good health is enjoyed and the Saints are fairly well united and are trying to live their religion, however there are a few exceptions. There is the disposition of among some of our young men to indulge in liquor, tobacco and some profanity to the great grief of their parents and the majority of these people. There are 29 non-tithe payers reported from the Stake but there is an increase of over $1000 tithe paid in 1901 in the Snowflake Stake compared with the previous year. Total tithes paid 1901 was $10,226.89. The year 1902 opens in this Stake very dry and mild the winter to the last January being very mild and remarkable for almost entire absence of moisture but in February some storm came and quite a little snow fell in the front. About 10 days an Indian shot and killed Lot Smith at Tuba, Arizona. He was buried in a lonely place there when he had expressed his extreme desire to rest. He had served as president of the Little Colorado Stake for about 10 years, he had also done great service for the Church in the Early Days of Utah. In recognition of all this the first Presidency of the Church have instructed that the remains of Lot Smith be removed to his old home in Utah. Pres Jesse N. Smith of the Snowflake Stake in charge with accompanying Lot Smith's remains into Utah. He starts about April, 1902 Lot Smith funeral services were held at Farmington, Utah April 1902. The President of the Church and many other leading men attended. 1902 the Spring and first part of the Summer have been cold and a very severe drouth prevails all through the Stake. Still in the Wards where irrigation is used there have been very good crops and much more fruit than for several years past. At 4 A.M. July 7, 1902 Bishop Niels Petersen of Pinedale Ward died at the Pen. He had been sick for several months previous to his final departure. At the regular quarterly Conference held at Snowflake Sept 14, 1902, at the meeting of the Priesthood it was decided to give the management of dances in all our Wards into the hands of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association with the sanction of the Bishops of the Ward. The Conference passed off pleasantly, although

was appointed to preside over the place. At the suggestion of Councilor John W. Young the name of the place was changed from Jennings Camp to Woodruff. Brother L. H. Hatch made an exchange of his property at Savoia with Brother Jennings for property in Woodruff and in a few days after his appointment started to Savoia for the rest of his family. He left N. C. Jennings assisted by C. P. Liston to superintend the work on the dam during his absence. The work of constructing the dam was now pushed with all the vigor possible and the work went on quite well until 24 April 1878 when a flood came down Silver Creek, cutting around both ends of the dam making a wider space to fill than there was at the commencement of the work 2 months before. During the month of March N. C. Jennings and sons left the place going to New Mexico and Joseph A. Kay and Jesse and William Walker moved up on Silver Creek to Walker, now called Taylor. April 24th 1878 the day that the dam went out President L. H. Hatch called the brethren to decide what was to be done about rebuilding the dam and holding the place. A vote was taken to see if the place should be abandoned or whether they would make another attempt to control the water, it was carried unanimously to remain at the place and hold it and make another attempt to build a dam and control the water. The place numbered but a few and putting in a dam was a heavy job. At the commencement of the year 1878 the Statistical Report of the place was as follows:- 15 families, 2 Seventies, 2 High Priests, 23 members, 23 children under 8 years, 6 Baptisms, 1 Marriage, 4 Births, 2 Children blessed, 1 member received, 2 members removed, 1 death. Total of souls 50. After the dam went out in the Spring this number rapidly decreased. The brethren had been laboring in the United Order, many of them or all were poor and spring found them destitute of both clothing and provisions their slender stocks that they had left Utah with were entirely exhausted. This with their scanty numbers compelled to postpone the labor on the dam for the season and to scatter in different directions in search of work. Some went on the road freighting and Joseph S Cordon and others made a trip to El Morro, ~~New Mexico~~ Colorado with horse teams freighting work, others scattered in different places working to obtain breadstuffs for themselves and families for the season. The Stinson place being bought during the summer Leonard went there and settled. During the fall of 1878 the brethren began to lose faith in the enterprise of constructing a dam but becoming discouraged they commenced to scatter to other places to find homes. Lewis P. Cordon ~~Sr~~ and his son Joseph S and Emmanuel went to Walker now Taylor and others to different places so that in the Spring of 1879 there was only Hans Gulbranson and his wife, James Dean and family, and a part of President Hatch's family left in the place.

HISTORY OF EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE OF ZION
EARLY SETTLEMENT OF APACHE COUNTY

BY

JOSEPH FISH

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